








# Fairthorne Invasive Plants

<p><b><u>Wild Grape Vine :</u></b></p> <p>Grape grows as high-climbing or trailing woody vines with shreddy bark. The height of the vine can reach up to 15 meters because the vine often grows up with the trees and spreads across the canopy.</p> <p>The preferred method of grape control is by mechanical means. Severing the vines one to two feet about the ground works as a very effective control methods as long as the vines are growing under a forest canopy</p>	<p><b><u>Summer Vines .</u></b></p> 	<p><b><u>Winter Vines:</u></b></p> <p>Bark of the vines. Should be cut and as much as possible removed from bushes and trees if possible.</p> 
<p><b><u>Porcelain Berry:</u></b></p> <p>An aggressive weed in the Vitaceae (grape) family of the eastern United States that closely resembles native grapes, Porcelain berry is listed invasive reseeding readily and becoming very difficult to remove. The thick mats formed by this climbing vine can cover and shade out native shrubs and young trees. Cut the stems at the ground and pull out vine from tree if possible.</p>	<p><b><u>Summer and Fall Vines:</u></b></p>  	<p><b><u>Winter Vines:</u></b></p>  <p><small>WINTER TO EARLY SPRING: PLANTS</small></p>

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<p><b><u>Garlic Mustard:</u></b></p> <p>Introduced from Europe originally as a food plant, this species is now a serious concern in forests across North America. <b>Garlic mustard is an invasive non-native biennial herb that spreads by seed.</b> Although edible for people, it is not eaten by local wildlife or insects</p>		<p><b><u>Control of:</u></b></p> <p>When infestations are small, hand-pulling plants is the best way of killing garlic mustard. Pull plants early in the season before they flower. Also, pull plants, being sure to get as much root as possible, while the garlic mustard weeds are small and the soil is wet.</p> <p>Read more at Gardening Know How: Killing Garlic Mustard:</p>
<p><b><u>Tree of Heaven:</u></b></p> <p>Is an invasive species that grows just about anywhere its seed lands, in the poorest of soils, with very little water, and even out of cracks in cement. However, it is not only its rapid growth and spread that has made the tree of heaven one of most dreaded invasive species. It also has a bad record for being <a href="#">allelopathic</a>, preventing other plants from growing nearby.<sup>1</sup> The tree produces a lot of pollen which can cause allergies, and its leaves, branches, seeds, and bark can irritate the skin. If that wasn't enough, tree of heaven is also the main host for the <a href="#">spotted lanternfly</a>.</p>		<p><b><u>Control of:</u></b></p> <p>Small seedlings can be pulled from the ground manually, as long as you remove them with all their roots. This is the easiest after a rain when the soil is wet. If you're unsure if you can get all the roots up when you pull, use a shovel for removal.</p>

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### **Honeysuckle Vine:**

Japanese honeysuckle spreads along the ground, forming dense mats. It climbs shrubs and trees and often dominates tree canopies. Fragrant white flowers bloom from May through June and develop into purplish-black fruits. Birds eat the fruits and distribute the seeds into fields and other areas. New vines also develop from underground rhizomes, and vegetative runners can sprout where the nodes (stem and leaf junctions) contact the soil.

This aggressive vine seriously alters or destroys the understory and herbaceous layers



### **Control of:**

Mechanical cutting of aerial vines, followed by cut-surface herbicide treatment can be effective and minimizes the risk of spray drift. Undiluted Garlon 4 or a 20-percent solution of Roundup should be applied to cut stems immediately following cutting.

### **Privet:**

As an invasive plant, Chinese privet crowds out native plants that provide wildlife with food and shelter, taking over the ground canopy and slowly eroding environmental health. It grows early and fast, spreading quickly in an area, taking up space and casting shade below it.



### **Control of:**

Control methods include mechanical controls such as mowing and cutting, physical control such as seedling removal and burning, and chemical control such as herbicide application.

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### English Ivy:

English ivy is an aggressive invader that threatens all vegetation levels of forested and open areas, growing along the ground as well as into the forest canopy.

English ivy's most dangerous attribute is that it vines up and chokes trees.



### Control of:

The most effective way to remove this invasive vine growing in the ground layer is to **hand-pull and uproot an area**. Although this can be time-consuming, you will have the least amount of regrowth and damage to native plants. In areas where thick mats have formed, a hard rake can be helpful in getting started.

### Poison Ivy:

It can grow in shade or sun, along fences, or high up into tree canopies. You might be thinking that surely poison ivy is an invasive exotic plant, but in fact it is a native species.



### Control of:

Glyphosate is applied directly to poison ivy foliage. The best control is achieved when glyphosate is applied on a warm, sunny day when plants are actively growing.

- Roundup

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### Bittersweet Vine:

The tangled vines can become so heavy that entire trees and plants may be uprooted once the bittersweet plant takes over. For these reasons and others, The United States Department of Agriculture has the bittersweet plant listed as a national invasive species.



### Control of:

There are no known biological controls of bittersweet. Small infestations can be hand-pulled but the entire plant should be removed including all the root portions. For climbing vines, first cut the vines near the ground at a comfortable height to kill upper portions and relieve the tree canopy.

### Stinging Nettle:

Brought by settlers as a medicinal plant. The stinging nettle reproduces both by seed and rhizome, it can spread up to 2.5 m (8 ft.) per year.

Stinging nettle is considered a weedy, invasive species. It is listed as a noxious weed. Stinging nettle hairs are irritating to human skin, and the pollen is a major contributor to summer hay fever.



### Control of:

Nettles produce new shoots from their roots so it is important to use a systemic herbicide such as glyphosate that will move into the root system and kill the entire plant. Applications using a hand-held or backpack sprayer with a 2% glyphosate concentration are effective in nettle control.

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