

Invasive Species Management and Control Table

Common Name	Scientific Name	Growth Form	Seed Bank	Herbicide*	Rate (%)	Application Method
Japanese hops	<i>Humulus japonica</i>	Vine - annual	3 years (based on research on closely related species)	Glyphosate	1 quart/acre	foliar
				Sulfometuron or Metsulfuron	1oz/acre and 1/2 oz/acre resp.	preemergent application
Amur honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Shrub	3-5 years	triclopyr	20%	cut stump or basal bark
				glyphosate or triclopyr	2%	foliar
Autumn olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Shrub-tree	3 years	triclopyr	20%	cut stump
				glyphosate or triclopyr	2%	foliar
Chinese Yam	<i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i>	Vine - herbaceous perennial	bulbils = <1 year	glyphosate or triclopyr	2-4%	foliar

				triclopyr	3%	spot treat bulbils
Crown Vetch	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	Vine - herbaceous perennial	(10+ years)	glyphosate or triclopyr	2%	foliar
				clopyralid (Transline)	0.5% solution	foliar

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Growth Form	Seed Bank	Herbicide*	Rate (%)	Application Method
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Forb - biennial	5 years	glyphosate	2%	foliar
				n/a	n/a	hand pulling before seeds mature
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Vine - woody perennial	less than 1 year	glyphosate	2%	foliar
Japanese knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Forb - perennial	no seed reproduction	glyphosate or triclopyr	2%	foliar

				glyphosate	100%	knotweed gun injection
Japanese stiltgrass	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Grass - annual	3-5 years	glyphosate	2%	foliar
				Poast	1.50%	foliar
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i>	Vine - woody perennial	not important for control	clopyralid (Transline)	.5% solution	foliar
				Picloram (Tordon K)	.5 gall/acre	foliar
Multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Shrub	10-20 years	Metsulfuron	1 oz/acre	foliar
				Triclopyr	20%	cut stump or basal bark

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Growth Form	Seed Bank	Herbicide*	Rate (%)	Application Method
Musk thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Forb - biennial	10+ years	glyphosate or triclopyr	2%	foliar

Musk thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Forb - perennial	1-7 years	clopyralid (Transline)	.5% solution	foliar
Oriental bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Vine - woody perennial	less than 1 year	triclopyr	20%	cut stump
				glyphosate or triclopyr	2%	foliar
Princess tree	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Tree	Not known	triclopyr	20%	cut stump
				triclopyr (Garlon 4)	20%	basal bark with oil
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Forb - perennial	2+ years	glyphosate	20%	cut stem
				glyphosate	2%	foliar
Sawtooth oak	<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Tree	Not known	triclopyr	20%	cut stump
				glyphosate or triclopyr	2%	foliar
Sericea lespedeza	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Forb - perennial	30+ years	Metsulfuron	3/4 oz/acre	foliar
				triclopyr	2%	foliar
Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Grass - perennial	less than 1 year	glyphosate (aquatic label)	2%	foliar
				Imazapyr (habitat)	4-6 pints/acre	foliar

Reed canary grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Grass - perennial	not known	glyphosate (aquatic label)	.75-1%	foliar
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Common Name	Scientific Name	Growth Form	Seed Bank	Herbicide*	Rate (%)	Application Method
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus sp.</i>	Forb - biennial	at least 2 years	glyphosate	1.50%	foliar
				n/a	n/a	hand pulling before seedset
Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree	less than 1 year	triclopyr	25%	cut stump
				glyphosate or triclopyr	2%	foliar
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Grass - perennial	Not known	glyphosate	2%	foliar

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Timing	Notes	Other Applications	Other Applications*
Anytime before seed set (early fall)	Retreatment may be necessary to kill additional germinates	Hand-pulling young seedlings	
Before seed germination (early to mid-Spring)	Not labeled for wetlands		
fall is best, not in spring	Basal bark application should be ester formulation in oil	Hand-pulling smaller stems with weed wrench or honeysuckle popper	
Early fall	If leaves are starting to yellow, then up rate to 3-5%, if leaves are mostly yellow, then treatment ineffective		
fall is best, not in spring	If below freezing, mix in oil, not water. Basal bark application also effective in smaller stems		
Early fall			
After full leafout but before bulbil production. If late in season (Mid-June), raise rates to 3-4% for effective control	Surfactant needed to penetrate waxy cuticle	hand collection of bulbils	

After bulbil production	Treatment can be done while bulbils are on the plant or laying on the ground		
actively growing			
actively growing	Surfactant needed		

ottom listing is the second choice.

Timing	Notes	Other Applications	Other Applications*
early spring or warm winter days	Treatment is effective until siliques are formed	cutting or burning in spring	
Before siliques become mature and start dropping seeds	If flowers or siliques present, bag and remove plant material		
fall to early spring (warm days)	If hard freezes in winter result in loss of foliage, then delay treatment until new growth	Prescribed fire will aid in reducing abundance	
fall before plant goes dormant	Surfactant needed to penetrate waxy cuticle, retreatment of regrowth in same season is often effective	Cut stems and drip undiluted triclopyr or glyphosate into hollow stem	

fall is best, not in spring	Must injection every stem to achieve adequate control		
Spring or early summer, before flowering	Best early in the season, but retreatment may be necessary to control later germination	mowing or cutting before flowering	Acclaim extra at 13-20 fl oz.acre
anytime before flowering	Not labeled for wetlands		imazapic (plateau) at 4-12 ounces/acre
late summer/early fall	Herbicide provides some selectivity	Cut stump with 25% tricopyr	Aminopyralid is reported to be successful as a foliar treatment
late summer/early fall	Be cautious with this treatment as it is soil mobile		
late spring to early fall		glyphosate at 2% foliar	
anytime summer to winter			

ottom listing is the second choice.

Timing	Notes	Other Applications	Other Applications*
anytime prior to flowering		Aminopyralid is reported to be	

anytime prior to flowering		reported to be successful	
fall is best, not in spring	Cutting without herbicide treatment will result in aggressive root suckering	Cut stump treatments with 50% glyphosate	
late summer/early fall	Only for use on small plants or trailing vines		
fall is best, not in spring		Cut stump treatments with 50% glyphosate	
fall is best, not in spring			
late summer			
late summer			
fall is best, not in spring		clopyralid at .2% foliar	Cut stump treatments with 50% glyphosate
late summer/early fall			
late summer/early fall			
late summer/early fall			
just after flowering			
Just before flower initiation			

actively growing, preferably after burn or mowing to remove thatch			
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ottom listing is the second choice.

Timing	Notes	Other Applications	Other Applications*
rosettes sprayed late fall to early spring	Plants should be treated before onset of flower formation	cutting and bagging seed heads when flowering	Aminopyralid is reported to be successful
fall is best, not in spring		basal bark with triclopyr at 20% in oil	Cut stump treatments with 50% glyphosate
late summer/early fall			
actively growing	Consider mowing plants then treating 12-18" tall regrowth		

ottom listing is the second choice.