



GUIDE TO INVASIVE
SPECIES IN THE SQUAM
LAKES WATERSHED

**MULTIFLORA
ROSE**

Rosa multiflora

HOW TO STOP THE SPREAD

1

Why get rid of it?

Multiflora rose develops into dense thickets that snuff out native plants. They produce high amounts of seeds and have no effective predators to stop the spread.

2

How to remove or control

Individual plants can be dug up or pulled. Be sure to remove all roots to prevent re-sprouting and monitor for new growth in the area. For large thickets repeat the process of digging monthly for 3-4 months in the spring and summer.

3

After removal

Remove any dead and cut material to allow native vegetation to take root. Burn the removed material if permitted. Continue to maintain annually to prevent multiflora rose from re-establishing.

IDENTIFYING FEATURES

Hook-shaped thorns that are sometimes paired

Clusters of white fragrant flowers from May to June



Small, bright red fruits, called rose hips, in the summer to winter

Fringed stipules at the base of the leaf



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**ORIENTAL
BITTERSWEET**

Celastrus orbiculatus

HOW TO STOP THE SPREAD

1

Why get rid of it?

Oriental bittersweet climbs trees and other vegetation, restricting the host plant from access to water, nutrients and sunlight. Weight added from bittersweet vines makes the host plant more susceptible to storm damage.

2

How to remove or control

For a light infestation hand pull. Make sure you do so before they bear fruit and that you pull out all the roots. For a heavy infestation cut all the stems and remove as many roots as possible.

3

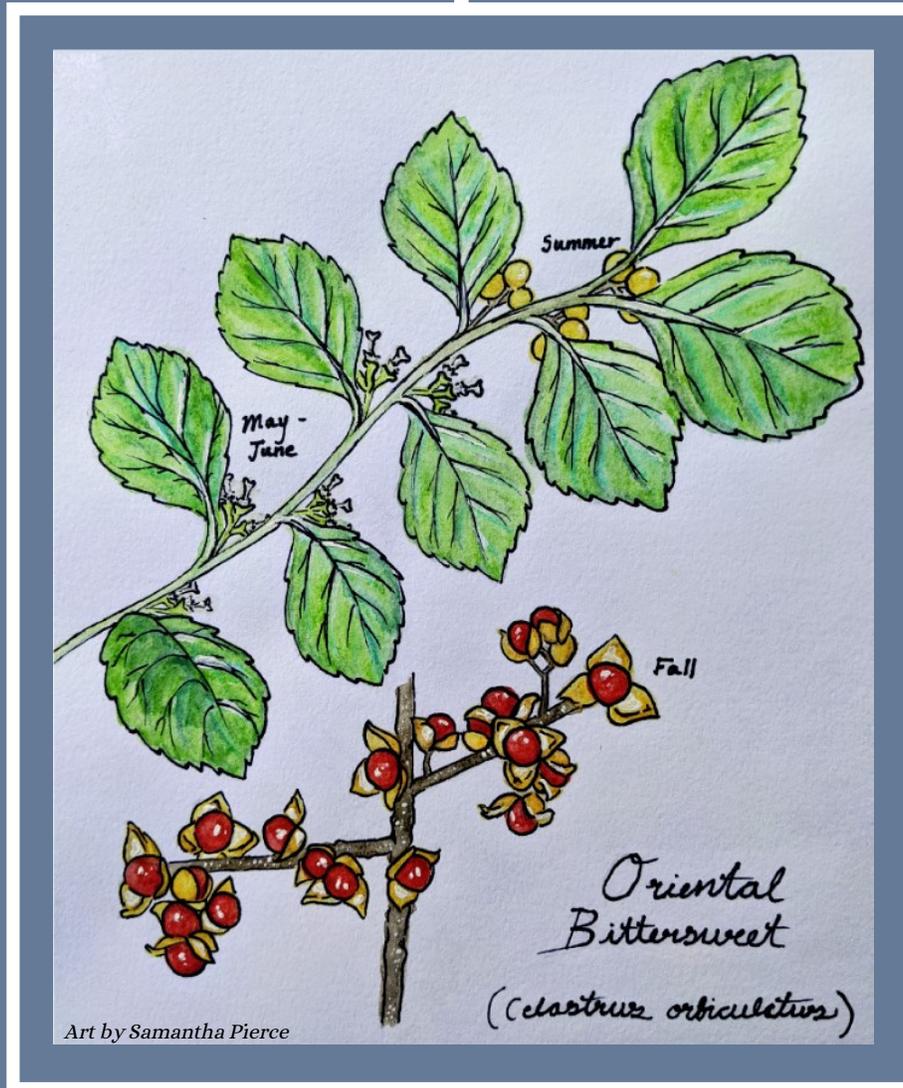
After removal

There are a few options for disposal. You can place the vines in trash bags and dispose of them or bake the vines in the sun on a tarp or a paved surface.

IDENTIFYING FEATURES

Woody vines ranging from light to medium brown with a white pith

Blunt-toothed, alternating glossy and oval leaves

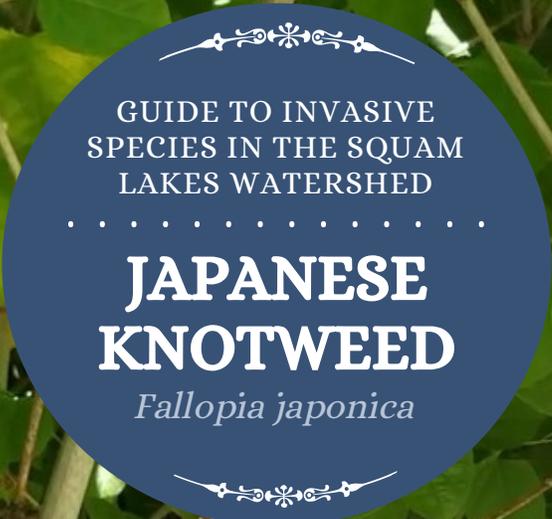


Small, greenish-yellow five petaled flowers in the spring

Fruit starts green and ripens to orange in the fall



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JAPANESE KNOTWEED

Fallopia japonica

HOW TO STOP THE SPREAD

1

Why get rid of it?

Japanese knotweed spreads rapidly and forms dense thickets that shade out native growth. The soil under knotweed thickets have very little other growth, making the ground highly susceptible to erosion.

2

How to remove or control

It is difficult to dig out japanese knotweed because of its deep and numerous rhizomes. Cutting is most effective in the summer, but it only suppresses growth that will come back other years. Smother the cut plants to prevent new growth.

3

After removal

All parts of the plant should be disposed of carefully to avoid regeneration. Bag in black plastic bags and bring to the dump. Do not compost knotweed, dry it out separately on a plastic sheet to make sure it is dead.

IDENTIFYING FEATURES

In the spring new shoots emerge from the ground that are reddish purple and look like asparagus

Broad shield or shovel shaped leaves that alternate on the stem



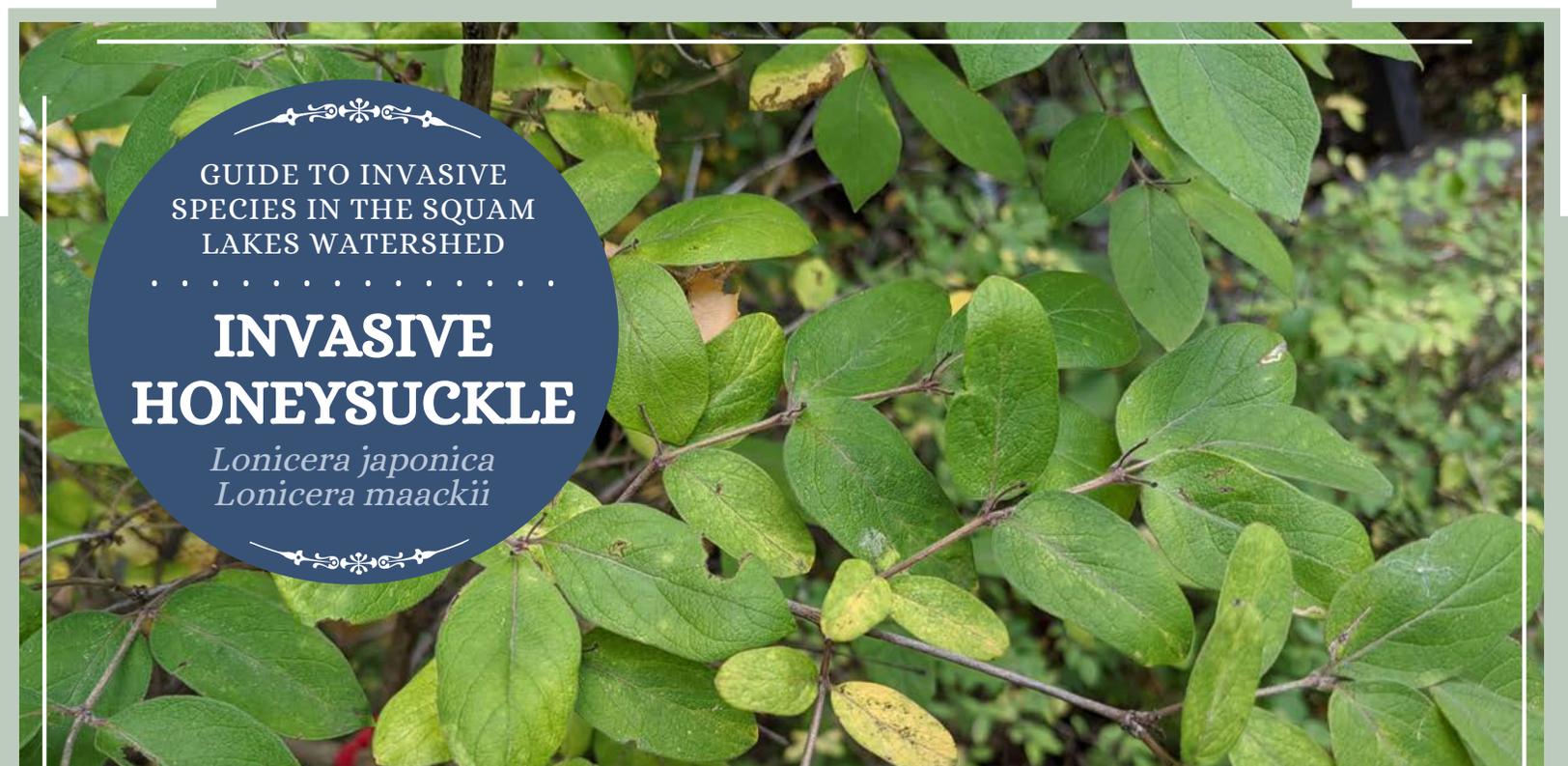
Elongated clusters of white flowers that appear in late summer

Alternating red and green stems that are rigid and hollow



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INVASIVE HONEYSUCKLE

Lonicera japonica
Lonicera maackii

HOW TO STOP THE SPREAD

1

Why get rid of it?

Invasive honeysuckle smothers native species by taking light, moisture and nutrients. It forms dense canopies that collapse native vegetation.

2

How to remove or control

Hand pull vines, roots and shoots in the spring or fall. For larger patches, prescribed burning in accordance with your local laws. Chemical removal is not advisable, but you can apply glyphosate directly to a cut stump in late fall.

3

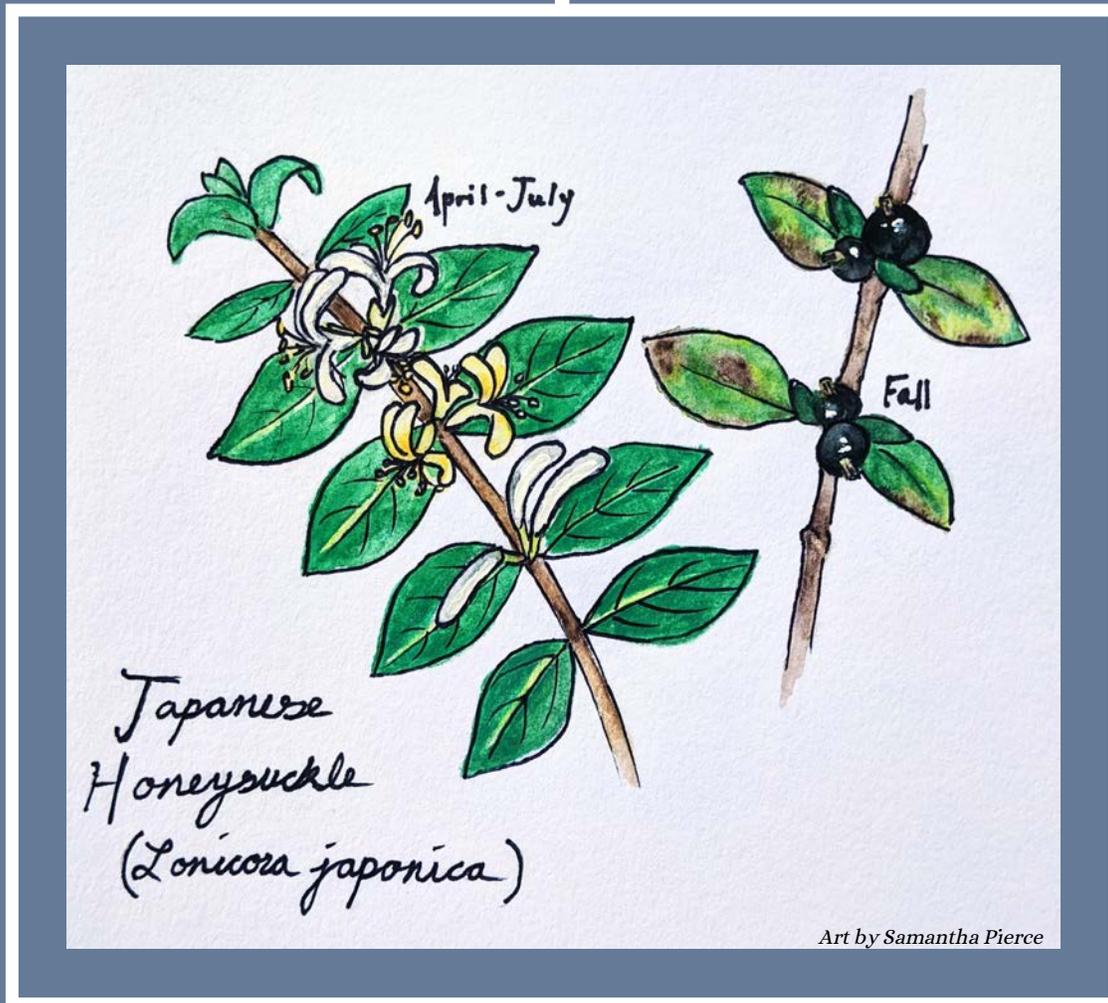
After removal

Let contents sit in a trash bag until the stems are dry. Plant low-growing native plants over the area. See if incinerations of removed plant material is possible.

IDENTIFYING FEATURES

Sweet smelling white or yellow tubular flowers from April to July

Japanese honeysuckle has smooth, small, black-purplish berries



Oppositely arranged, ovate leaves with fuzzy, slightly reddish stems

Bush honeysuckle has red berries that grow mid-summer



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JAPANESE BARBERRY

Berberis thunbergii

HOW TO STOP THE SPREAD

1

Why get rid of it?

Japanese barberry takes over native species, which disrupts ecosystems. It creates an environment that encourages black-legged ticks and therefore increases risk of Lyme disease.

2

How to remove or control

For minor growth you can pull or dig out the root system. Make sure you are wearing gloves to protect yourself from thorns. For well developed plants use monthly cutting and mowing.

3

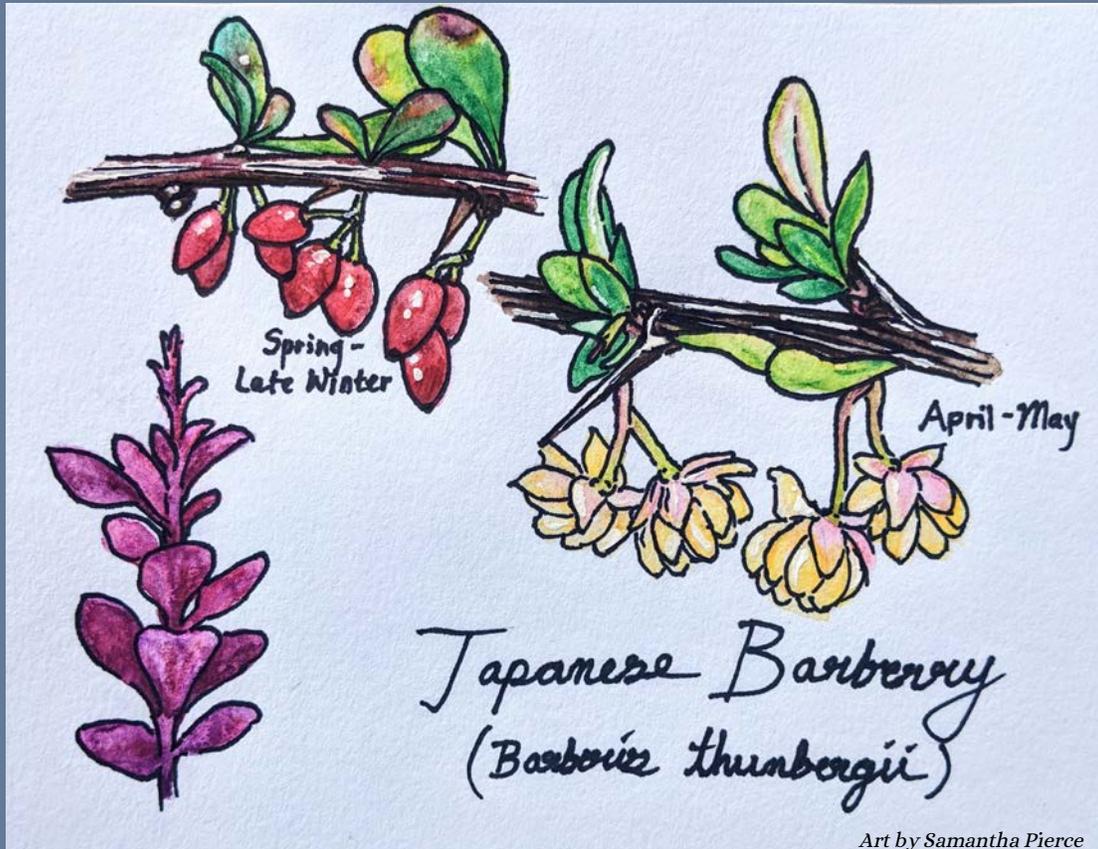
After removal

Try to contain the berries as much as possible to avoid dispersal. Bag and seal removed plant material and either compost or bring to your county waste center.

IDENTIFYING FEATURES

Red berries in the spring through the winter

Alternate, oval, small, smooth-edged leaves



Foliage varies from green to dark red and stems have single spines

Small, yellow, dangling flowers from April to May



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AUTUMN OLIVE

Elaeagnus umbellata

HOW TO STOP THE SPREAD

1

Why get rid of it?

Autumn olive puts out leaves early and retains them late, shading out native plants and preventing growth. It has an abundance of berries it retains into winter, making it a readily available food source that is spread quickly.

2

How to remove or control

Hand pull young plants, making sure to get out the root system. More established shrubs should be dug out of the ground, cut off at beneath the root crown and then mulched or tarped to prevent new growth.

3

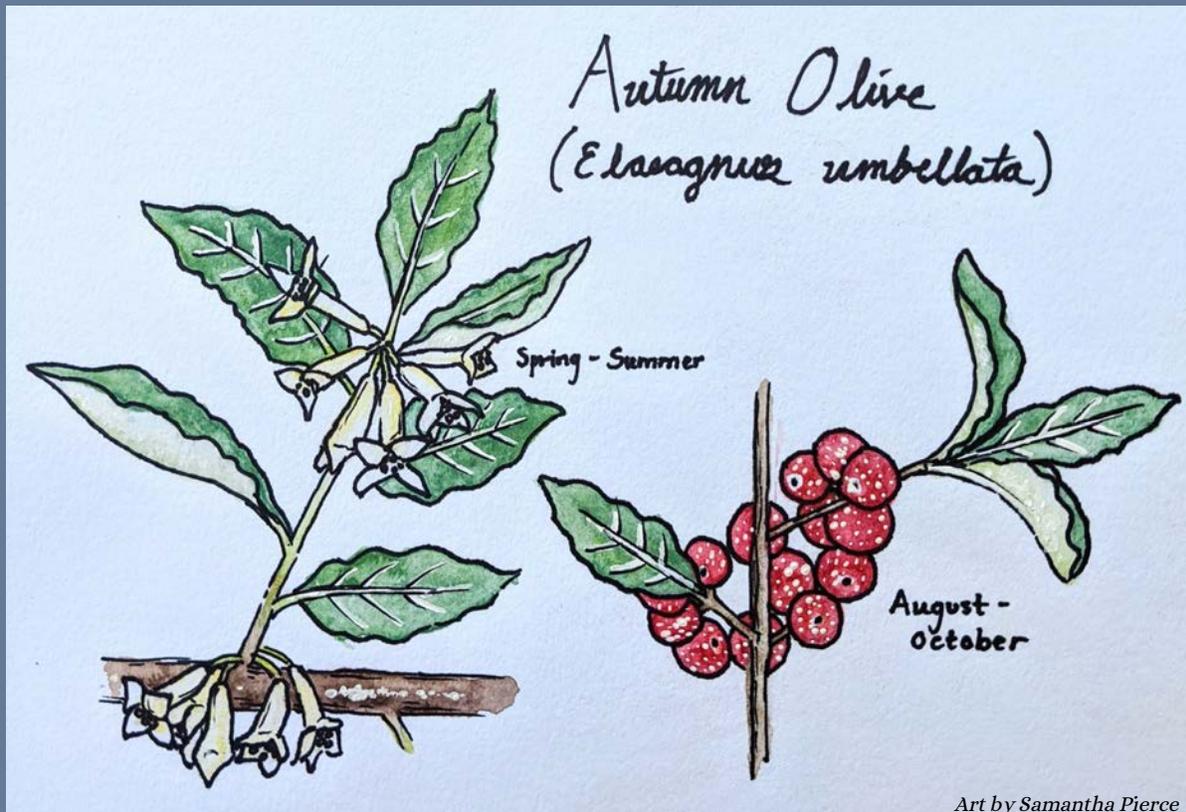
After removal

Dry the removed plant material in the sun or bag it in a trash bag. If there are flowers or berries be careful not to disperse any. You can take the edible berries off before you remove the plant and use them to make jam. Bring the dried material to a municipal compost or disposal site.

IDENTIFYING FEATURES

Smooth-edged elliptical leaves that are dark green on top and silvery on the bottom

Trumpet shaped, pale yellow flowers in clusters of 4-6 in the spring and summer



Bark is light gray to gray-brown and may contain thorns

Red berries with silver scales from August to October



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