

Who Can Help Control Invasive Plants in My Forest?

Consultant Foresters can help control invasive plants. For the New Jersey list of Approved Foresters (Forest Consultants) contact: <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/forest/index.html>

Rutgers Cooperative Extension County Offices can help with information on identifying and controlling invasive plants. Contact: njaes.Rutgers.edu/extension

The Natural Resource Conservation Service can help you with planning strategies for controlling invasive plants and by providing cost-sharing to off-set the cost of the control activities. Contact: <http://www.nj.nrcs.usda.gov/>

Various volunteer organizations provide information and education about invasive plants. The Central New Jersey Invasive Species Strike Team (CJISST) is one such volunteer organization that provides an early detection and rapid response network. They can be reached through the Invasive Species Coordinator, Upper Raritan Watershed Association. Melissa@urwa.org or 908.234.1852



Japanese Barberry

By Brett Slattery, USF&WL Service, Bugwood.org



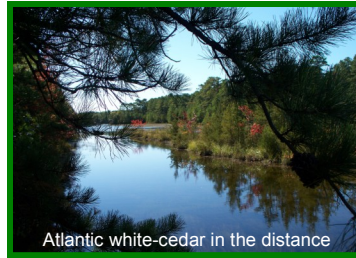
Multiflora Rose

By James H. Miller Univ. of GA, Bugwood.org

The New Jersey Forestry Association

Who should join the New Jersey Forestry Association?

Everyone interested in forestry and the stewardship of New Jersey's private and public forests should join.



Atlantic white-cedar in the distance

Help Keep New Jersey's Forests healthy and free of invasive plants.



Eastern hardwoods

Want To Join NJFA?

For an application contact the **New Jersey Forestry Association, Inc.**

P.O. Box 367

Flemington, NJ 08833

or e-mail requests to:

info@njforestry.org

or download an application on-line from:

www.njforestry.org

or

Phone: 908.832.2400

Fax: 908.832.7534

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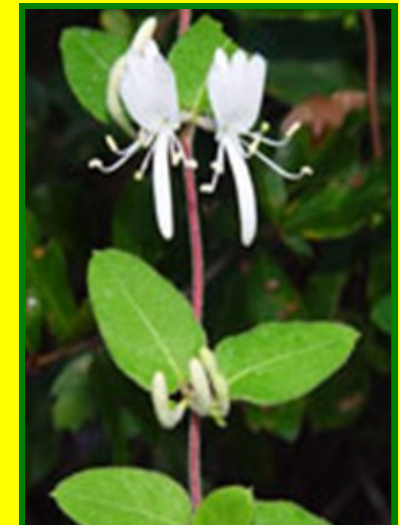
Mark C. Vodak, Ph.D., CF, Rutgers University Cooperative Extension

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Invasive Plants in New Jersey Woodlands

Why Worry?



Japanese honeysuckle

is one of 21 invasive species for which cost-sharing is available through the New Jersey Forest Service to assist with the cost of control.
Photo by Charles Barger, Univ. of GA, Bugwood.org



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Invasive Plants

Invasive plants are plants that spread on their own after they have been moved from their native habitat to a new location.

- ◆ Most invasive plants are from other continents.
- ◆ Invasive plants lack natural predators because their predators did not make journey to the North America
- ◆ Invasive problems have increased dramatically in the past two decades.
- ◆ Many invasive plants reach such high densities that they harm the economy, the environment, and people.
- ◆ In 2009, the cost of ecological damage and for control of invasive plants in the United States was estimated at \$137 billion per year, and is increasing dramatically

There Are More Than 21 Invasive Plants That Have Invaded New Jersey Woodlands



Tree-of-Heaven

James H. Miller USDA FS Bugwood.org



Porcelain-berry

Leslie J. Mehrhoff, U Conn, Bugwood.org

21 Problem Invaders in New Jersey Woodlands

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>BOTANICAL NAME</u>
Norway maple	<i>Acer plantanoides</i>
Tree-of-Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Porcelain-berry	<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>
Japanese barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Asian bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>
Autumn olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>
Winged burning bush	<i>Euonymus alata</i>
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Fragrant honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>
Amur honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera maackii</i>
Morrow's honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>
Standish's honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera standishii</i>
Tartarian honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>
European fly honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>
Hybrid, pretty honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera X bella</i>
Japanese stiltgrass	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>
Mile-a-minute weed	<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>
Lesser celandine	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>
Common buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>
Multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
Wineberry	<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>
Chinese wisteria	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>
Japanese wisteria	<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>

How Can Invasive Plants be Controlled?

There are specific methods for controlling invasive plants, depending on the particular species including: manual pulling, mechanical eradication, burning, biological controls and chemical controls. Often a combination of controls or repeated application of controls are needed to effectively control or eradicate a specific invasive plant.

Research is underway to find and test natural predators to control many of the plant species that have invaded New Jersey's woodlands. It can take many year, however, to discover effective predators that will not harm other desirable plants and creatures.

Properly applied herbicides have proven the most effective of all the methods for controlling invasive plants.

Remember!
Use pesticides wisely and always follow all directions and precautions on pesticide labels.

There are many sources of information available for controlling specific invasive plants. The following links provide detailed information on the various invasive plant species and recommended procedures for controlling them:

Forest Health Protection-Invasive Plants
http://na.fs.fed.us/fhp/invasive_plants/weeds

PCA Alien Plant List : Least Wanted: Fact Sheets
www.nps.gov/plants/alien/factmain.htm

Invasive Plants —
Eastern Forest Environmental Assessment Center
<http://www.forestthreats.org/>

Biological Control of Invasive Plants in the Eastern United States
<http://www.invasive.org/eastern/biocontrol/>