

Invasives

Degree of Invasiveness Key

- 1 = primary concern
- 2 = secondary concern
- 3 = weed

Plant common name	Plant botanical name	Degree of invasiveness	Why?	How to treat (Herbicide info at bottom)
Autumn olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Difficult to control ▪ Fixes nitrogen, disrupting natives that prefer infertile soil 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cut and treat 2. Basal bark
Birdsfoot trefoil	<i>Lotis corniculatus</i>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spreads widely, creating tangled, dense mats, outcompeting natives ▪ Produces lots of seeds 	Basal bark
Black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Possibly allelopathic 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cut and treat if 2" or less in diameter 2. Basal bark if 2" or less in diameter 3. Girdle and basal bark for larger than 2" diameter trunks
Boxelder trees	<i>Acer negundo</i>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Puts out TONS of seeds ▪ Crowds out and shades out quality trees 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. cut and treat 2. Girdle and basal bark
Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica and Rhamnus frangula</i>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persistent and difficult to eradicate ▪ Spread rapidly and have a seedbank with a long life ▪ Prolific berry producer ▪ Shade out good natives 	Several methods: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basal bark 2. Foliar spray resprouts 3. Basal bark foliar application
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A noxious weed in Wisc ▪ Clonal ▪ Spreads by rhizomes and seeds ▪ Can spread to become a monoculture 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do NOT cut 2. Milestone® foliar

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prolific seed producer 	
Crown Vetch	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forma large, dense mounds, shading out and outcompeting good natives ▪ Prolific seed producer ▪ Spreads by rhizomes and seeds ▪ Easily escapes from landscaping uses 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basal bark when large 2. Cut and treat when large 3. Foliar rosettes
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvus arvensis</i>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A noxious weed in Wisc ▪ Spread by rhizomes and seeds; rhizomes can form from tentacles of taproot that touch the ground ▪ Puts out many tentacles from the base shoot, creating a mat of plant that crowds out good, native plants 	Foliar
Garlic mustard	<i>Allaria petiolata</i>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allelopathic, creating an environment where natives won't grow ▪ Spreads quickly and densely ▪ Is first up in spring, outcompeting and shading out good natives ▪ Prolific seed producer 	Oust® or Escort® foliar spray in spring and fall. Follow spring spraying with pulling. GM is the first up in the spring and the last plant that is green in the fall/winter. GM is a biennial, so ALWAYS pull flowering plants and remove from site. They can continue to set seed once pulled.
Hedge parsley	<i>Torilis japonica</i>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Produces lots of seed 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foliar when in rosettes in spring 2. Pull
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera spp.</i> (Several species)	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Early spring leafing, shading out native plants and shrubs ▪ Possibly allelopathic 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basal bark 2. Small resprouts – foliar
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A noxious weed in Wisc ▪ Allelopathic ▪ First up in spring, outcompeting good, natives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foliar spray
Multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A noxious weed in Wisc ▪ Creates dense thickets, outcompeting and shading out good 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basal bark 2. Cut and treat

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ natives ▪ Replaces forage plants 	
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spreads by rhizomes creating large colonies in a short time 	Since this is a wetland plant, check with local sources for appropriate herbicide. Mechanical control of plants with rhizomes is not normally effective.
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A noxious weed in Wisc ▪ Spreads rapidly by rhizomes and seeds ▪ Continues to be promoted by gardeners and nurseries 	Since this is a wetland plant, check with local sources for appropriate herbicide. Mechanical control of plants with rhizomes is not normally effective.
Reed canary grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It's clonal and spreads by rhizomes and seeds ▪ Spreads fast and dense ▪ Has no benefit to wildlife ▪ Normally a wetter habitat plant, but has adapted to upland areas 	Intensity® cocktail – (foliar spray)
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allelopathic ▪ Outcompetes good natives ▪ Spreads quickly 	1. Basal bark
Sweet clover, white and yellow	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i> and <i>Melilotus alba</i>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Produces lots of seeds ▪ Creates a large, persistent seed bank ▪ Very aggressive and can form monocultures quickly if left unchecked 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pull; if already setting seeds, remove from the site 2. Can be foliar sprayed but because of the growth habit of the plant, it lays down a lot of herbicide into the soil making pulling a better control
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus sylvestris</i> and <i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Very aggressive and can form monocultures quickly 	
Wild parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Very aggressive ▪ Prolific seed producer ▪ Contains a chemical that blisters the skin and removes the skin UV repelling action 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Predator 2. Mowing after bloom but before seed is produced
Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clonal 	1. Girdle and let die, then cut down

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spreads profusely 	
Bouncing bet	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forms dense patches ▪ Spreads by seed and rhizomes ▪ Difficult to eradicate 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basal bark with foliar application 2. Foliar application
Brambles	<i>Ribes</i> and <i>Rubus</i>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Very aggressive and take up lots of space ▪ Can produce dense thickets, shading out good natives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basal bark 2. Cut and treat 3. Foliar rosettes
Bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leaves shade out plants ▪ Large leaves take a lot of space from native, good plants 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Milestone® foliar 2. Predator
Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Produces lots of seeds ▪ Large leaves shade out good, native plants 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Milestone® foliar 2. Predator roots
Burning bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Easily spread by seed ▪ Escapes landscaping uses by birds 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cut and treat 2. Basal bark
Cattails	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spread by rhizomes ▪ Can form dense monocultures 	Since this is a wetland plant, check with local sources for appropriate herbicide. Mechanical control of plants with rhizomes is not normally effective.
Chickory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prolific seeder 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Predator roots 2. Pull
Dame's rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aggressive ▪ Prolific seed producer ▪ Escapes landscape uses easily 	Pull in early spring
Japanese barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shades out good natives ▪ Easily escapes landscaping uses ▪ Spread by seed and creeping roots 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basal bark 2. Cut and treat
Nodding or musk thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prolific seed producer ▪ Can grow densely, shading out and out competing good, native plants 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Milestone® foliar 2. Predator roots
Prickly ash	<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clonal ▪ Can take over savanna areas 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cut and treat; do NOT cut without treating 2. Basal bark
Quack grass	<i>Elymus repens</i>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cool season grass, coming up first in 	2% glyphosate in spring before other

			<p>spring, outcompeting good natives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Difficult to eradicate ▪ Produces many seeds ▪ Spread by rhizomes and seeds ▪ Allelopathic 	plants are up
Queen Anne's lace	<i>Caucus carota</i>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prolific seed producer ▪ Can quickly take over a newly established or unhealthy prairie, outcompeting good, native plants 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Predator roots 2. Pull 3. Mowing or cutting only makes it bushier and denser
Siberian elm	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fast growing, thicket forming 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Girdle and treat trunks 2" or great 2. Cut and treat trunks under 2" 3. Basal bark trunks under 2"
Smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cool-season grass so comes up first in spring, outcompeting good natives ▪ Spreads by rhizomes and seed ▪ Aggressive rhizome spreader 	2% Glyphosate in early spring before natives pop up
Sumac	<i>Rhus spp.</i>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spreads by rhizomes ▪ Aggressive spreader that creates dense thickets ▪ Shades out good natives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basal bark 2. Cut and treat 3. Foliar rosettes
Wild grape	<i>Vitis spp.</i>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Very aggressive ▪ Can shade out trees and good native plants ▪ Can weigh down trees 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basal bark 2. Cut and treat
Willows	<i>Salix spp.</i>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grow rapidly creating a monoculture 	Since this is a wetland plant, check with local sources for appropriate herbicide.
Canada goldenrod	<i>Solidago Canadensis</i>	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Can create monocultures ▪ Clonal; spread by rhizomes and seeds 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basal bark 2. Foliar 3. Foliar with basal bark
Common St. John's Wort	<i>Hiepiricum perfoliatum</i>	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prolific seed producer ▪ Spreads by rhizomes and seeds 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basal bark 2. Pulling
Creeping bellflower	<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i>	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spread by rhizomes but not a fast spreader this way ▪ Prolific seed producer ▪ Can reproduce with root fragments 	1. Foliar with basal bark

			so best not to pull	
Curly dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prolific seed producer 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Predator 2. Foliar when small 3. Foliar with basal bark
Lily of the Valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aggressive in landscaped gardens but should not be planted adjacent to native habitat ▪ Spreads by rhizomes 	Predator or pulling
Motherwort	<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spreads by rhizomes ▪ Aggressive 	Foliar
Orange Day lily	<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aggressive in a landscaped area but should not be planted adjacent to natural habitats ▪ Spreads by tuberous bulbs 	Dig up bulbs
Orchard grass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spread by rhizomes and seeds 	Intensity® cocktail
Ox-eye Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is a threat to newly planted restorations ▪ Produces off flavored milk if cows eat ▪ Spreads by rhizomes 	Predator and pulling

Herbicide methods

Basal bark	<p>20% Triclopyr (Garlon 4®) for bark oil 64 oz triclopyr per 2 gallon fill to 2 gallon mark with bark oil add Bas Oil red coloring</p>
Cut and Treat	<p>50% Triclopyr (Garlon 3A®) 1 gallon triclopyr 1 gallon water Blue Hi-Liter dye Small squirt of liquid dishwashing soap (as a surfactant)</p>

Foliar spray	<p>There are 2 options for this. The triclopyr will not affect grasses or monocots so is good if you want to not affect every plant in the area. Glyphosate is non-specific and will kill every plant that it touches. It has a short life in the soil though. It's always a trade out!</p> <p>3.4% Triclopyr 11 oz triclopyr (Garlon 3A®) for aqueous solution Fill to 2 gallon mark with water Blue Hi-Liter dye Small squirt of liquid dishwashing soap (as a surfactant)</p> <p>2% Glyphosate 6 oz glyphosate from a 41% concentrate Fill to 2 gallon mark with water Blue Hi-Liter dye Small squirt of liquid dishwashing soap (as a surfactant)</p>
Glyphosate foliar	<p>2% Glyphosate 6 oz glyphosate from a 41% concentrate Fill to 2 gallon mark with water Blue Hi-Liter dye Small squirt of liquid dishwashing soap (as a surfactant)</p>
Intensity® foliar	<p>Intensity® cocktail ½ oz Intensity® 1 gallon of water 1 oz crop oil 1 Tbsp Miracle Gro</p>
Milestone® foliar	<p>Milestone® cocktail ¼ oz Milestone® 1 Gallon of water Blue Hi-Liter dye Small squirt of liquid dishwashing soap (as a surfactant)</p>
Oust® or Escort®	<p>2 step process: 1. Make stock solution</p>

	<p>2 oz Oust® or Escort® 1 gallon water 4 oz ammonia 16 oz Activator 90 surfactant</p> <p>2. To mix foliar solution 8 oz stock solution 3 gallon of water Blue Hi-liter dye</p>
Predator	<p>The Prairie Enthusiasts sells the greatest tool for “weeding” called the Parsnip Predator. You put the end of the blade at an angle to the root and step down, severing thru the root. Then pull back out the way you went in. It is not meant for prying, just for severing.</p> <p>http://www.theprairieenthusiasts.org/merchandise/predator.htm</p>