

Common Reed Grass

Biology: perennial grass; flowering and seed set from July-September; vegetative reproduction; feathery plumes turn from purple to tan.

Cutting: cut at the end of July/early August with hand held cutters 6" above ground.

Chemical Application: Step 1: apply glyphosate after tasseling stage. Step 2: wait 2-3 weeks, then cut or mow stalks to stimulate native plant growth. If plants are too tall to spray, cut plants in mid summer and apply glyphosate solution with a spray bottle or use a swab or syringe to apply 1-2 drops 50% glyphosate solution directly into cut stems.



Black Plastic: cut plants 6" above ground. Place 6mm black plastic or black tarp over area, anchor with rocks. High temperatures bake plants. Remove plastic the following year, cut or herbicide re-growth as needed.

Garlic Mustard

Biology: biennial herb that devastates partially shaded forested and roadside areas; seed germination occurs in early spring; basal rosette appears in the first year; flowers from late April-June; seed dispersal in August.

Cutting: cut plants at ground level when in full bloom (late April-June) with clippers to eliminate seed production.

Pulling: hand pull small populations before seed pods reach maturity. Tamp soil firmly after removal.

Cutting is preferred to pulling when native grasses and rare flora are growing in areas of infestation. Soil disturbance brings garlic mustard seeds to the surface, allowing for germination.

Chemical Application: apply glyphosate with spray bottle or wick applicator after seedlings have emerged but before flowering of 2nd year plants.



For More Information...

Best Management Practices

<http://www.adkinvasives.com/terrestrial/Management/documents/BESTMANAGEMENTPRACTICESv.2.doc>

Permit Procedures

<http://www.adkinvasives.com/terrestrial/Management/documents/ManagementandPermitfactsheet.pdf>

Adirondack Park Invasive Plant Program <http://www.adkinvasives.com>

Invasive Plant Council of New York State
<http://www.ipcnys.org/>

**NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Nuisance and Invasive Species**
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/265.html>

NYS Department of Transportation Invasive Species
<https://www.nysdot.gov/divisions/engineering/design/landscape/trees/invasive-species>

The Nature Conservancy's Invasive Species 101
<http://www.nature.org/wherewework/northamerica/states/newyork/science/art16262.html>

Suggested Control Methods for Terrestrial Invasive Plants



Hamilton County Soil and Water Conservation District

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Lake Pleasant NY, 12108

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<http://www.hamiltoncountyswcd.com>

**Early Detection
Rapid Response**

The suggested methods described in this brochure are based on the guidance of the Adirondack Park Agency's Best Management Practices.

Before You Begin Any Control Method...

1. A permit **MUST** be obtained from the Adirondack Park Agency if the invasive species to be controlled are located in or within 100 feet of a **wetland** on public or private land. For permit information and wetland regulations, call the Jurisdictional Inquiry Office at 518-891-4050.
2. Glyphosate (trade names Roundup® and Rodeo®) is the only herbicide that is allowed for managing terrestrial invasive plants.
3. Use only Rodeo® glyphosate in wetlands with standing water.
4. Use Rodeo®, Roundup®, or Aquamaster® in wetlands with no standing water.
5. Use Rodeo®, Roundup®, or Aquamaster® in uplands.
6. Obtain an Adopt-A-Natural-Resource agreement (AANR) from the Department of Environmental Conservation if the invasive species to be controlled are located in Forest Preserve lands. Obtain a permit from the APA if wetlands are located in the Forest Preserve.
7. The Department of Transportation must sign a general permit application with the landowner if the invasive species to be controlled are located within a State highway Right Of Way.



Purple Loosestrife
Management
Route 8, Speculator

Best Management Practices

Herbiciding: spot treatment to individual plants is the only application method allowed using a back pack or hand sprayer, wick applicator, cloth glove applicator, stem injection, or herbicide clippers. High volume tanks and motor driven pumps are prohibited. Do not apply if precipitation will occur in 12 hours as herbicide will be washed off and ineffective. Do not apply on a windy day as herbicide may be blown onto other plants and kill them. Herbicide is non-selective - be cautious during application to avoid spraying of native vegetation.

Equipment Sanitation: all equipment must be cleaned with steam or hot water before and after management.

Re-vegetation: once invasive plants are eliminated, reseed or replant with native species.

Disposal: place ALL plant material in heavy duty (3 mil thickness or greater) black contractor quality plastic clean-up bags, tie bags, and place them outside in the sun until liquefied. Bring bags to an appropriate disposal site such as a landfill or transfer station.

Erosion Control: silt fences should be installed and maintained when greater than 25 square feet of soil is cleared or plants are removed from steep slopes.

Repetition: management methods often need to be repeated annually in order to decrease invasive plant populations. Be persistent and don't give up!



Knotweed stand
Sacandaga State
Campground

Purple Loosestrife

Biology: wetland perennial; growth begins in spring; plant reproduces via seeds and plant fragments; blooms from July - October.

Chemical Application: Use glyphosate in late July/August. For seedlings less than 12", cut flower heads and spray herbicide onto seedlings. For older plants, cut stems 6 inches above ground, bag flower heads, and paint or drip a 20-30% solution on stem. Spot application: sponge tip applicator with wick, injection into stem with large gauge needle, or 32 oz. spray bottle.

Pulling: pull plants less than 2 years old by hand before plant goes to seed. A mini-tiller is effective for plants older than 2 years. Remove entire rootstock from soil as plants regenerate from root fragmentation. Tamp down soil.

Cutting: cut flower heads before they go to seed. Most effective on small young populations.



Japanese Knotweed

Biology: herbaceous perennial; flowers bloom in August; reproduction via seeds and rhizome fragmentation.

Chemical Application: apply glyphosate in late summer/early fall to prevent re-growth the following year. Cut stems in late June/early July, allow for re-growth, after August 1, spray re-growth. Or, cut stems in early to mid July below the 2nd node above soil, apply 50% solution of glyphosate to cut stem and internodal cavity with swab or spray bottle. Stem inject in late June/early July by cutting stems at 2nd node and injecting 5 mL of AQUAMASTER® with JKInternational stem injection tool.

Cutting: cut stems at least three times during the growing season close to the ground. Manual control must be repeated frequently to prevent reestablishment.

Digging: use digging tool to remove ENTIRE plant and ALL roots and runners. Do not spread rhizomes and stem fragments as re-sprouting may occur.