

**Resource Links**

[www.invasive.org/midatlantic/fieldguide](http://www.invasive.org/midatlantic/fieldguide)

[nynhp.org/invasives/species-tiers-table](http://nynhp.org/invasives/species-tiers-table)

A landowner's guide to building logging access roads

<https://www.landcan.org/pdfs/accessroads.pdf>

[https://extapps.dec.ny.gov/docs/lands\\_forests\\_pdf/forestrybmp.pdf](https://extapps.dec.ny.gov/docs/lands_forests_pdf/forestrybmp.pdf)

stilt grass <https://extension.psu.edu/japanese-stiltgrass>

18:34:33 From piadavis to Everyone:

What plants/seeds are effective for regenerating stilt grass cleared patches? They'd have to be aggressive and also unpalatable to deer; or else fenced.

Is there a safe herbicide for Stilt growing in streams?

Have there been studies done on stilt (and others) control in its native environment? What keeps it in check there?

Basal bark treatment of barberry in early spring: How would you do that, there are so many stems? You just spray the entire plant from the ground up to 12-18 inches? How were those oak seedlings in the photo not killed by that treatment?

**Barberry Control**

18:39:50 From Peter Smallidge to Everyone:

Replying to "What plants/seeds ar..."

Hi Pia - I can talk about the barberry question. I would not use basal bark for control of barberry at any time of the year. You would get too much overspray and likely too much chemical per acre. I would use glyphosate as a foliar treatment or cut the plant and spray the freshly cut stump. Read the label for details, but foliar treatments use more mixture (water plus glyphosate) but likely less chemical but likely greater potential for overspray and thus collateral damage. The cut stump method requires more work, uses a higher concentration of the chemical, but the application is targeted and thus has reduced collateral damage.

18:47:49 From Jono Oliver to Everyone:

Another Barberry question: after cutting and spraying stumps, assuming I do it before berries ripen, is there still risk of seed spread? Also, how long does it take for the plant to die and how long will it take to be able to easily remove the entire plant (my worst plants are pretty dense and about 5-6 feet tall).

18:53:27 From Peter Smallidge to Everyone:

Replying to "Another Barberry que..."

Hi Jono - spraying the stumps will kill the stump and roots within a couple weeks. It will not be a problem. However, there may be seeds in the soil that can subsequently germinate. I don't recall barberry specifics, but some seeds remain viable for a couple (2 to 7) years. The good news is that if you control the bigger plants then new germinates are fairly easy to pull. I would leave the stumps in place as they will rot and take considerable work...unless there is a need to remove the stumps.

19:13:47 From Jono Oliver to Everyone:

Replying to "Another Barberry que..."

Hi Peter - One more quick (specific) question about this relative to what's being discussed. Is just chopping off the upper branches of Barberry in an attempt to get some access to the area and also stop the ripening of berries to hopefully slow the spread an okay interim move before really getting in there to cut roots and apply chemicals?

Post hoc response to Jono from PJS – yes, it is reasonable to cut the top to prevent fruit formation and then return to finish the treatment.

Post hoc basal bark for barberry by PJS – I reviewed the video by Dave Jackson (thanks Pia) who I have great respect for in the area of vegetation management. He said that basal bark treatment of barberry is feasible; I wouldn't have thought that to be the case. There may be an upper limit on stem density for efficiency of using basal bark. The advantage of basal bark is that you can use it year-round, except within snow cover.

Somewhat related is that many invasive shrubs leaf out before native plants. In those cases, you can use foliar treatments on the invasive and not have to worry about collateral damage. In this case you would likely use a glyphosate based product.

19:17:28 From Jeff & Amy to Everyone:

Replying to "Another Barberry que..."

I am fighting a multi year battle with barberry, but yes you can cut it and it will die...so you can get to the other half of the plant and cut it at ground level with loppers. I don't think chemicals will be necessary if you have regular access. That said, I don't know how long you have to clip before the roots die.

### **Gauging Your Response to Problematic Plants (and other management options)**

18:44:29 From Peter Smallidge to Everyone:

T.I.M.E. Time, Interest, Money, Energy

### **Eradication vs. Competitive Exclusion**

18:50:04 From gregory cote to Everyone:

The various controls for each invasive species seem to focus at eradication effectiveness. Is there a study that also considers a list of the most effective native species to plant that are likely to succeed?

18:59:22 From Peter Smallidge to Everyone:

Replying to "The various controls..."

Hi Greg - I usually argue against the goal of eradication because the effort and impact will be substantial. Kris (minimally) described IPM which would advocate for planning that ensures a replacement plant that will displace the interfering species. I have wondered about some frost sensitive biomass crops (e.g., sorghum-sudan grass) that might displace something like stilt grass, but itself die out with frost. Off hand I don't recall a study looking at displacement species. Depending on the amount of light, I could image some clonal native shrub species (e.g., gray dogwood, sumac) that would occupy the site and help exclude (not eradicate) the problem plant. Brett would mention the option to use livestock with silvopasture to reduce the abundance of problem plants if you manage the herd well.

19:04:32 From Peter Smallidge to Everyone:

Replying to "The various controls..."

I should clarify that I don't really know anything about biomass crops, this was a previous thought after visiting an NRCS Biomass Plant Materials workshop that discussed biomass crops. Most of the biomass crops that I know of need more sunlight than is available in the woods. This would be a fun study, but I'd need to partner with an agronomist.

### **Disposing of Invasive Plants**

19:07:35 From Jennifer Michelle (she) to Everyone:

Bag them up and landfill. Do NOT put in compost or leave as brush.

19:07:42 From Jasmin & Andrew to Everyone:

If it's not burn ban season and it won't cause irritation

19:09:02 From Jasmin & Andrew to Everyone:

mulching

19:09:35 From Jennifer Michelle (she) to Everyone:

Wouldn't brush just lead to more seed spread and rooting?

19:10:14 From Jeff & Amy to Everyone:

Isn't the burn ban statewide in NY? March 16 to May 14 or so?

19:11:37 From Jasmin & Andrew to Everyone:

I should say - it's easy for me to look at somebody else's property and say use chems — but I would personally never on my own land

19:28:33 From Jennifer Michelle (she) to Everyone:

Could you also please revisit the idea of leaving the invasive brush? I was told not to compost anything invasive and not to leave it there. I was told to bag it up and toss it. Is that not correct?

19:31:00 From Troy Weldy to Everyone:

Composting where the compost may be spread around isn't a great use of invasives, especially if they are in seed. Creating brush piles though that concentrate woody invasives can be a good option.

19:32:02 From Peter Smallidge to Everyone:

Replying to "Could you also pleas..."

If the volume can be bagged, that is optimal. Fields full of autumn olive or honeysuckle don't lend themselves to bagging. The potential to composting assumes that owners can do that effectively...it's a process.

19:32:36 From Jasmin & Andrew to Everyone:

Replying to "Could you also pleas..."

I'm not a composting expert but I've been told that proper composting methods kill seeds— look into what method best suits breaking down the thing you're trying to break down.

19:33:18 From Peter Smallidge to Everyone:

Replying to "Could you also pleas..."

I think you're right. Composting should produce high enough temps that the seeds are rendered non viable.

### **Food Value of Invasive Plants**

19:14:19 From Liz Huntington to Everyone:

In terms of the food value of the Autumn Olive: can maintaining limited cultivation of these in light of limited resources to mitigate - kind of a forest farming idea?

19:14:34 From Peter Smallidge to Everyone:

Replying to "Wouldn't brush just ..."

If the seed had formed on the plants, you might want to avoid options that spread the seed. This isn't an easy goal. Even in the spring, you know the previous year's seeds were dispersed. I would control the plants when you have time. If you have the fruit attached, you work to minimize the impact. As Kris suggested, maybe don't try to transport the plants. I'm not sure what would happen if you covered the pile with a tarp. The tarp might reduce sprouting but wouldn't likely slow down the rodents. Doing nothing however results in continued growth and seed production.

19:16:49 From Peter Smallidge to Everyone:

Replying to "In terms of the food..."

I think the food value is mostly for wildlife, although I've heard that the dried fruits are edible. I suggest that other species with fewer issues also provide high quality foods. I doubt there is a favorable cost:benefit ratio for autumn olive.

19:18:27 From Peter Smallidge to Everyone:

The annual use of a brushhog, if you have time and tractor fuel, you might be able to reduce the abundance or vigor of the plants, making for easier control.

19:27:19 From Tom Desiderio to Everyone:

Can you revisit solarization briefly?

### **Guidance for MFO Volunteers on Talking about Herbicides**

19:29:01 From Peter Smallidge to Everyone:

Some landowners you will visit may have a strong aversion to using herbicides, which is okay...it's their property. I usually start by making sure you can identify the plant, then asking us (or google) for management options. Most plants have both organic (mechanical) and chemical control options; the options differ in effort, cost, timing, etc.

19:50:54 From Jennifer Michelle (she) to Everyone:

I was very anti-chemical until Benjamin Vogt, who is big in the native plant world, came out all pro-glyphosate. :)

19:52:41 From Mandy Economos to Everyone:

Hasn't Glyphosate been banned in NY? Is there a recommended replacement?

Post hoc to Mandy from PJS – not exactly. Glyphosate was banned on state lands. It is still legal on private lands.

19:54:44 From Troy Weldy to Everyone:

It was banned from state property with an exception for invasive species control. Bills appear every year to ban the sale.

19:53:15 From Jeff & Amy to Everyone:  
Is Glyphosate what Round Up is?

19:53:23 From Mandy Economos to Everyone:  
yes

19:32:27 From ambrbkr to Everyone:  
Thank you very much! I'm sorry i have to leave early this session.

19:33:03 From Jennifer Michelle (she) to Everyone:  
Replying to "Could you also pleas..."



19:33:44 From Jennifer Michelle (she) to Everyone:  
Replying to "Could you also pleas..."

Good - assuming they are composting correctly.

19:34:40 From Jeff & Amy to Everyone:  
Can you repeat the process for signing up for the group site visits?

19:34:47 From Bob Bangiola to Everyone:  
Yes, this really was successful

19:35:01 From Rosemary to Everyone:  
we are interested!

19:38:05 From Kristopher Williams to Everyone:  
Reacted to "Can you repeat the p..." with

19:41:42 From Jennifer Michelle (she) to Everyone:  
I think it would be fun to meet at some local forests and practice together using the scorecards and ID keys. Anyone interested?

19:54:39 From Jasmin & Andrew to Everyone:  
Mugwort is something you can kill with kindness - it doesn't grow in overly wet areas or in areas that are well traveled with foot traffic etc. if all else fails, just paint mint over it (joking)