



Appendix G: Invasive Herbaceous Plants in our Region



Garlic Mustard

Garlic mustard is a prolific understory plant with clusters of small four-petal white flowers and a garlicky scent to its leaves. If you spot garlic mustard, act quickly to remove it. If it becomes established in your woods, it will become highly problematic. Garlic mustard is a biennial herb. Seeds germinate in early spring, young plants overwinter as basal rosettes, and adults bloom from May-June the following year. Each plant dies after producing seed. Seeds

disperse at maturity in August. Seeds have a 20 month dormancy period and do not germinate until the second spring after ripening.

Control Methods:

Plants may be hand-pulled or treated with herbicide prior to the formation of the flower and seed head. After the flower and seed heads have formed they must be removed.

- Chemical: Foliar spray with triclopyr, glyphosate, sulfometuron methyl, imazapic, or 2,4-D in early spring or late fall when native plants are dormant.
- Cultural: A planned series of treatments designed to change stand structure and composition to meet management goals.
- Manual/Mechanical: Pull plants in early spring prior to seed set; if flowering, burn or bag and remove. Cut plants close to the ground just after the flower stalks have elongated but before flowers have opened; repeat if necessary during growing season. Use controlled burns to kill plants in seedling or rose e stage.

For more information on top woodland invaders, click on the common name for species identification and control methods on Conserve Lake County website.



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Common Name	Scientific Name
Barberry, Japanese 	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Bittersweet, oriental 	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>
Buckthorn, common 	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>
Buckthorn, glossy 	<i>Frangula alnus</i>
Burning bush 	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>



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<p><u>Canada thistle</u></p> 	<p><i>Cirsium arvense</i></p>
<p><u>Crown vetch</u></p> 	<p><i>Securigera varia</i></p>
<p><u>Garlic mustard</u></p> 	<p><i>Alliaria petiolata</i></p>
<p><u>Hedge parsley, field</u></p> 	<p><i>Torilis arvensis</i></p>
<p><u>Hedge parsley, Japanese</u></p> 	<p><i>Torilis japonica</i></p>



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<p><u>Honeysuckle, Asian bush</u></p> 	<p><i>Lonicera maackii</i>, <i>L. morrowii</i>, <i>L. tatarica</i> and <i>L. x bella</i></p>
<p><u>Honeysuckle, Japanese</u></p> 	<p><i>Lonicera japonica</i></p>
<p><u>Japanese Knotweed</u></p> 	<p><i>Poygonum cuspidatum</i></p>
<p><u>Moneywort/ Creeping Jenny</u></p> 	<p><i>Lysimachia nummularia</i></p>
<p><u>Multiflora rose</u></p> 	<p><i>Rosa multiflora</i></p>



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Reed canary grass 	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Sweetclover, white 	<i>Melilotus alba</i>
Sweetclover, yellow 	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>
Teasel, common 	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Teasel, cut-leaved 	<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>



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Limiting Damage from Livestock and Deer

Historically, landowners have used oak woodlands for grazing land. While this controls invasive shrubs like buckthorn and honeysuckle, livestock nearly always harm woodland health by:

- Damaging flowering plants of the woodland floor;
- Opening the woodland floor to invasive species;
- Decreasing tree and shrub reproduction (cattle are especially fond of oak seedlings and saplings); and
- Increasing the effects of stress and disease on trees.

Grazing compacts soil and increases erosion. Often, a landowner's most important tool is to fence livestock out of the area, if possible.

Deer browse on woody plants and also herbaceous plants, fruits, and berries. Antler rubbing by bucks in the fall can damage or even kill individual trees.

If deer damage is a concern, do not put out salt or plant special crop mixes intended to entice deer. Other more complicated and expensive control methods are excluding deer with high or electrified fence, or repelling them with commercial products.