



Woody Invasive Control Methods

Herbicide Methods: *The Label is the Law!*

Foliar spray

Spray the plant's entire leaf surface with herbicide; only recommended for very small plants, as it takes more herbicide and has greater risk for drift/overspray.

Cut-Stump

Cut plants close to the ground using loppers or a chainsaw, then dab stump (or edges, if large) with concentrated herbicide. Plant "tops" can be piled and left, burned, or chipped.

1. ISN recommends a broadleaf-selective herbicide (won't kill grasses) such as **triclopyr** (e.g. Garlon, Brushkill, Vastlan); **glyphosate** (Farm General, AquaMaster, Rodeo) also works well but will kill grasses it touches. *NOTE: triclopyr is not approved for use in crop areas such as in or near orchards.*

As of 2023, most RoundUp RTU mixtures now contain triclopyr and diquat. See this link for more information: <https://www.canr.msu.edu/news/not-your-mothers-roundup>

- a. **Always follow the label instructions, including appropriate application rate, location, use restrictions, and PPE requirements.**
 - b. If near water, be sure to use an aquatic-approved herbicide.
 - c. If you're unsure, use or ask a Michigan certified pesticide applicator for any herbicide work.
2. Herbicide application should follow as quickly as possible after cutting; under 10 minutes.
 3. Best times for cut-stump treatments are just about any time besides spring; once the buds break, the plant's fluids are moving up too much for control to be effective. Species may have most-effective treatment windows.
 - a. In summer, fall, or winter, it's best to pick a time when most of the fruits are gone to avoid unintentional spread, unless you're planning to burn the tops.



Frill/Hack-and-Squirt

Cut into the bark of the tree in several areas using a hatchet, not quite girdling the tree but exposing the inner bark as much as possible. Immediately spray concentrated herbicide into the cuts. Similar to cut-stump, but leaves the tree standing (minimum 30 days) to allow for better transfer of herbicide to roots and "suckered" young plants.

1. Same herbicides, timing, and precautions as cut-stump
2. Most effective for trees that do clonal spreading, like tree-of-heaven and black locust (if standing dead trees will not be a hazard).



Non-Herbicide Methods:

Pulling

Pull shrubs out by the roots; some species, such as autumn olive and buckthorns often have lateral roots branching out sideways with new shrubs sprouting up. Dispose of shrubs in a pile that can be monitored, or by chipping or burning.

Cutting

Cut shrubs close to the ground; loppers, chainsaw, or brush hog are all effective. Mow or re-cut new sprouts at least once a year. Pile, burn, or chip shrub tops.

Buckthorn Baggie

Works for most woody species, but special care must be taken to apply the Baggies correctly. Cut shrubs, leaving ~6" of stump. Zip-tie Buckthorn Baggie to stump for one year (can be reused at least once). Cut any new growth in the area. Pile, burn, or chip shrub tops.

www.buckthornbaggie.com

Controlled Burns

An excellent way of controlling many invasive shrub species, this method requires the supervision and planning of a prescribed burn expert. Visit <http://firecouncil.org> for more information

Note: If you do any kind of burning, please follow your local burn ordinances.



For more information about invasive species, visit

www.HabitatMatters.org