



# **Not In My Backyard!**

## **Identifying and Managing Invasive Plants**

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# What does “invasive” mean, anyway?



- Native
- Non-Native
- Invasive
- Aggressive Native





# Threats

- \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
- No forest regeneration
- Low ecosystem diversity
- Increased fire risk
- Disease spread
- Agricultural impact



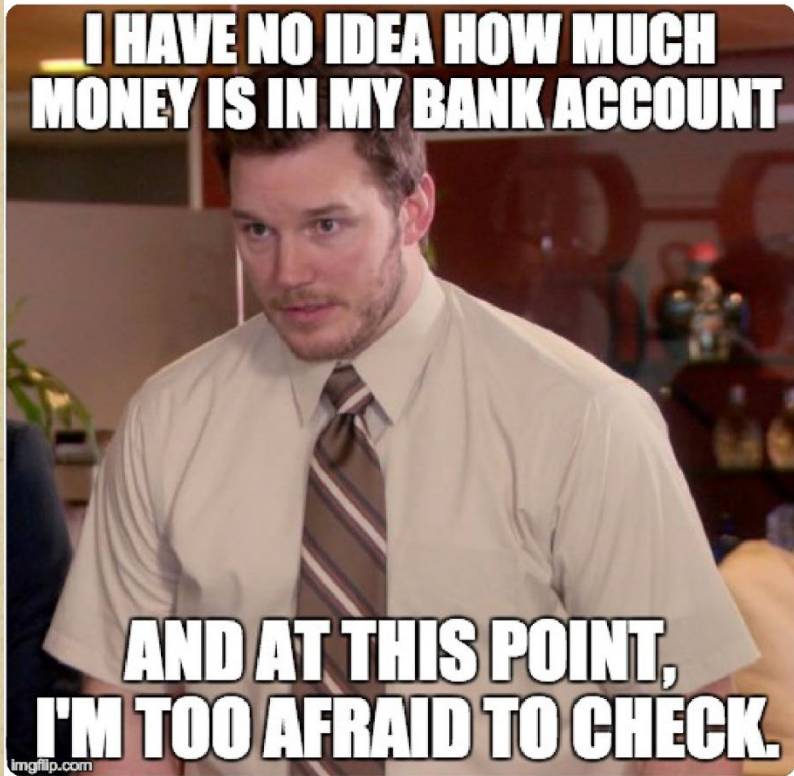




# How much money?

- Virginia: \$1 billion annually
- Nationally: \$120 billion annually
- Globally: \$423 billion annually
- Costs have quadrupled every decade since 1970

**Land Managers:**





## 2VAC5-317-20. Tier 1, Tier 2, and Tier 3 noxious weeds.

A. The following plants are hereby declared Tier 1 noxious weeds:

1. *Salvinia molesta*, Giant salvinia.
2. *Solanum viarum*, Tropical soda apple.
3. *Heracleum mantegazzianum*, Giant hogweed.

B. The following plants are hereby declared Tier 2 noxious weeds:

1. *Imperata cylindrica*, Cogon grass.
2. *Lythrum salicaria*, Purple loosestrife.
3. *Ipomoea aquatica*, Water spinach.
4. *Vitex rotundifolia*, Beach vitex.
5. *Oplismenus hirtellus* spp. *undulatifolius*, Wavyleaf basketgrass.
6. *Corydalis incisa*, Incised fumewort.

C. The following plants are hereby declared Tier 3 noxious weeds:

1. *Ailanthus altissima*, Tree of heaven.
2. *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*, Porcelain berry.
3. *Celastrus orbiculatus*, Oriental bittersweet.
4. *Hydrilla verticillata*, Hydrilla.
5. *Persicaria perfoliata*, Mile-a-minute weed.

### Statutory Authority

§ 3.2-802 of the Code of Virginia.



# VIRGINIA INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES LIST

**EFFECTIVE DATE: JANUARY 1, 2024**



Phragmites

The Virginia Invasive Plant Species List comprises species that are established — or may become established — in Virginia, cause economic and ecological harm, and present ongoing management issues.

To be included on the list, there must be demonstrable evidence that a species poses a threat to Virginia's forests, native grasslands, wetlands or waterways. Under the DCR Invasive Species Assessment Protocol, approved by the Virginia Invasive Species Working Group, May 2015, species were ranked as exhibiting **high**, **medium** or **low** levels of invasiveness based on their threat to natural communities and native species.

The list is for educational purposes only and has no regulatory authority. Per Virginia Code §10.1-104.6:2, the Virginia Invasive Plant Species List is periodically reviewed and updated. List updates require adherence to a specific invasives species risk assessment protocol developed by DCR. DCR routinely conducts data analysis and assessments for existing species and reviews potential list additions.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Virginia Invasiveness Rank	REGION		
			Mountain	Piedmont	Coastal
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree-of-heaven	High	•	•	•
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard	High	•	•	•
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligator-weed	High			•
<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>	Porcelain-berry	High		•	•
<i>Carex kobomugi</i>	Japanese Sand Sedge	High			•
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental Bittersweet	High	•	•	•
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> ssp. <i>micranthos</i>	Spotted Knapweed	High	•	•	•
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada Thistle	High	•	•	•
<i>Dioscorea polystachya</i>	Cinnamon Vine	High	•	•	•
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn Olive	High	•	•	•
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Winged Euonymus	High	•	•	
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Lesser Celandine	High		•	•
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Hydrilla	High	•	•	•
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag	High	•	•	•
<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Sericea Lespedeza	High	•	•	•
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese Privet	High	•	•	•
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	High	•	•	•
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur Honeysuckle	High	•	•	•
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow's Honeysuckle	High	•	•	
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife	High	•	•	•
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese Stiltgrass	High	•	•	•
<i>Murdannia keisak</i>	Marsh Dewflower	High	•	•	•
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrot Feather	High	•	•	•





# Wavyleaf Grass







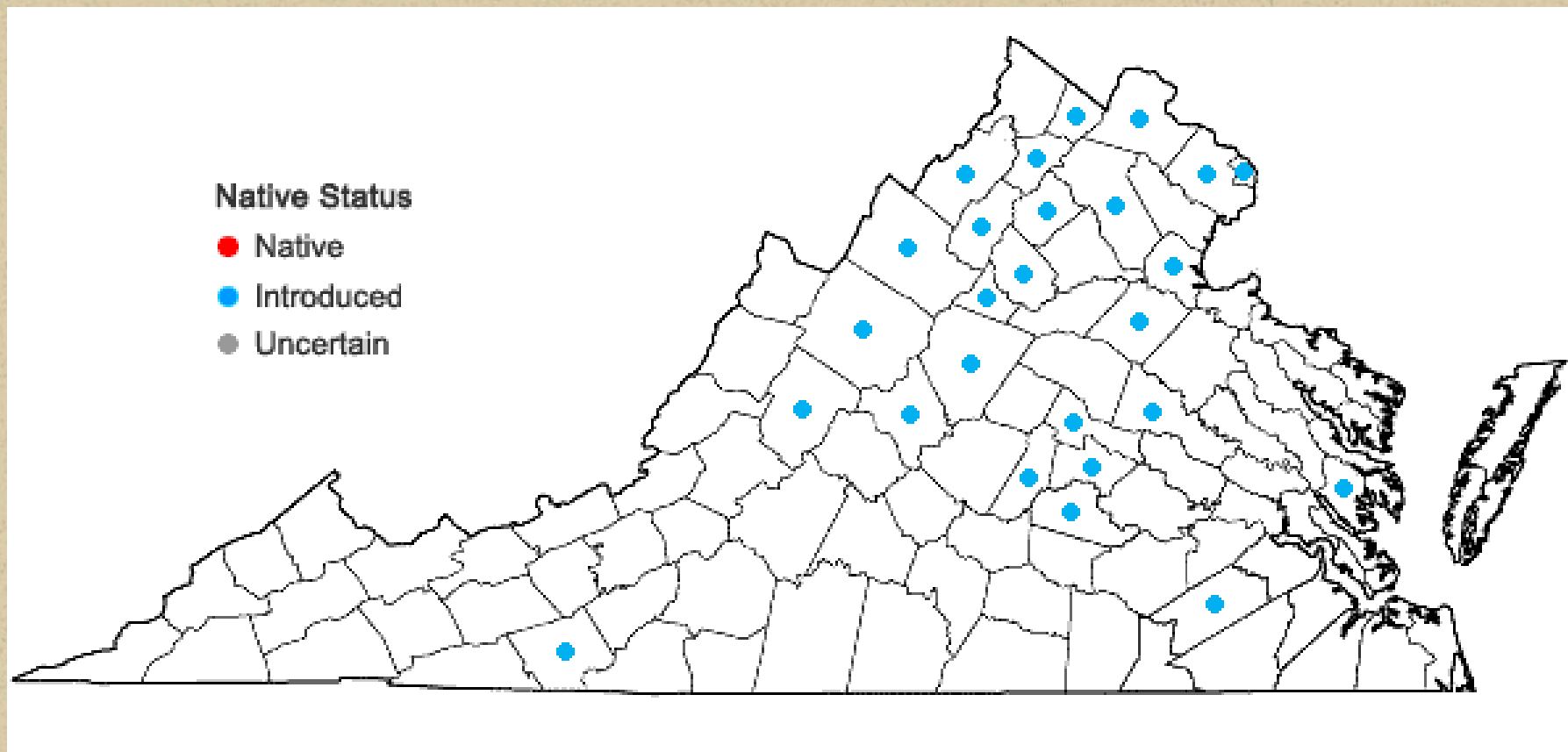
# Wavyleaf Grass



Japanese Stiltgrass, Wavyleaf Grass, Hairy Joint Grass











# Wavyleaf Grass





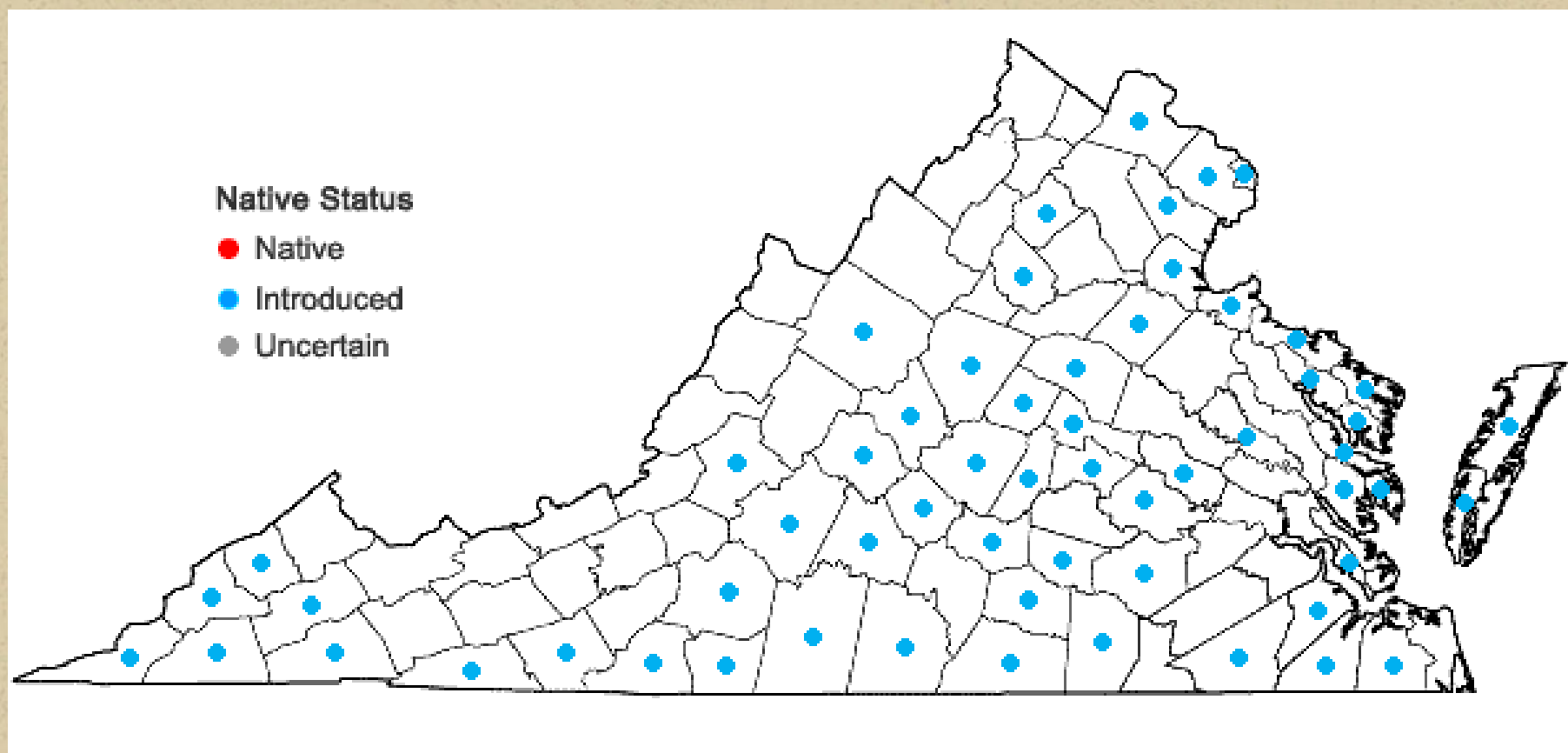


# Chinese Silvergrass



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# Chinese Silvergrass







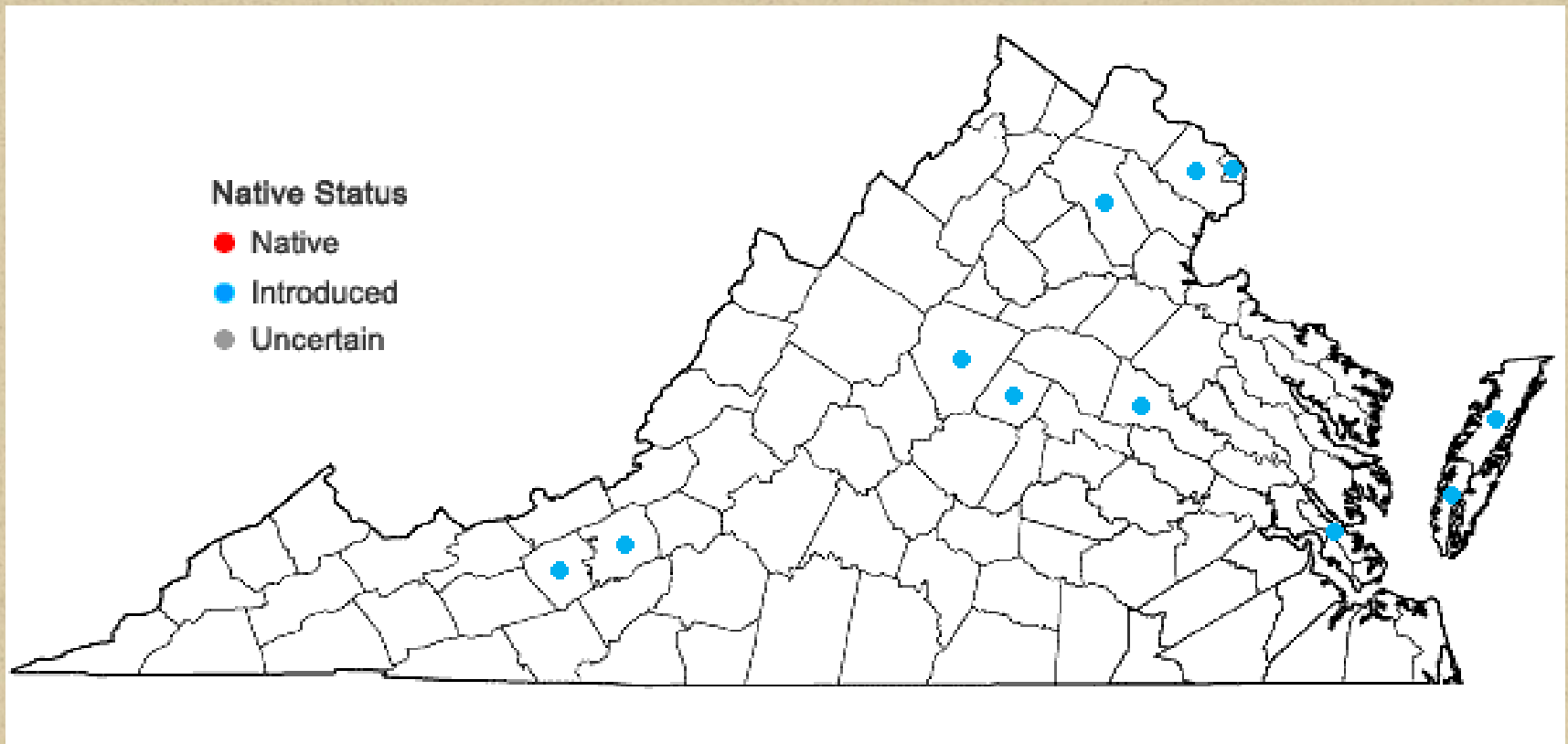
# Fountaingrass







# Fountaingrass







# Fountaingrass







# Autumn Olive







# Autumn Olive







# Tree of Heaven







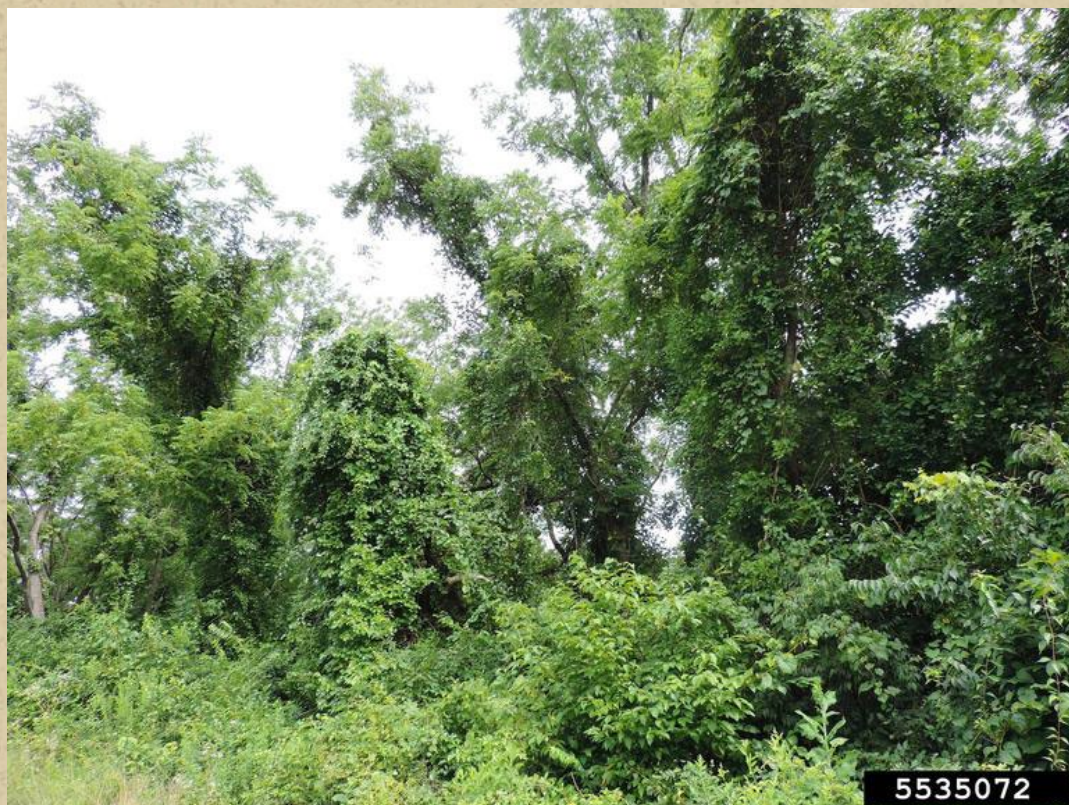
# Tree of Heaven







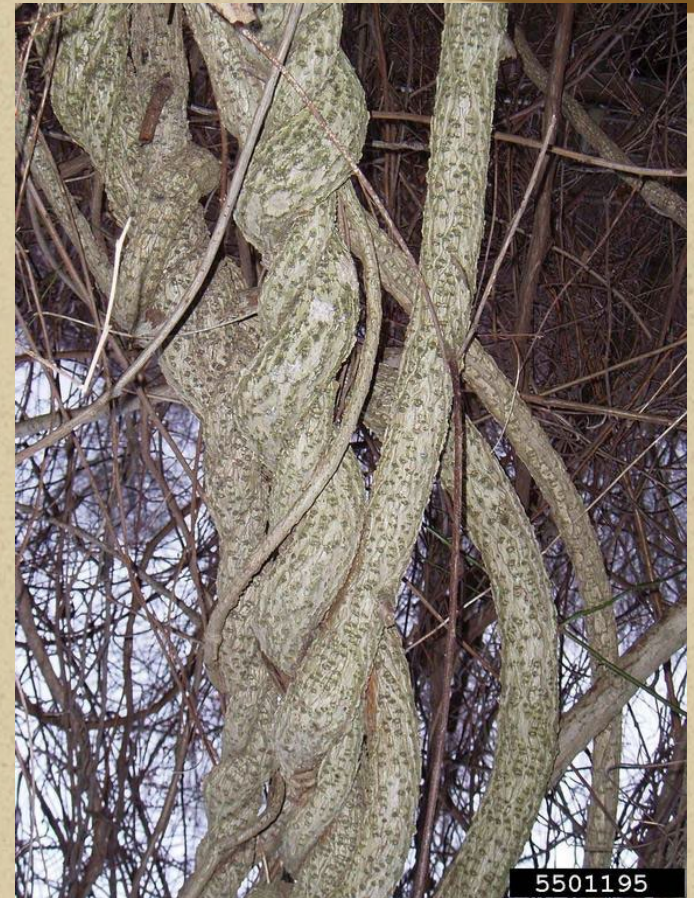
# Asiatic Bittersweet







# Asiatic Bittersweet







# Japanese Honeysuckle







# Japanese Honeysuckle







# Kudzu







# Kudzu







# Kudzu







# English Ivy







# English Ivy







# Multiflora Rose



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# Multiflora Rose







# Privet







# Privet







# Japanese Stiltgrass



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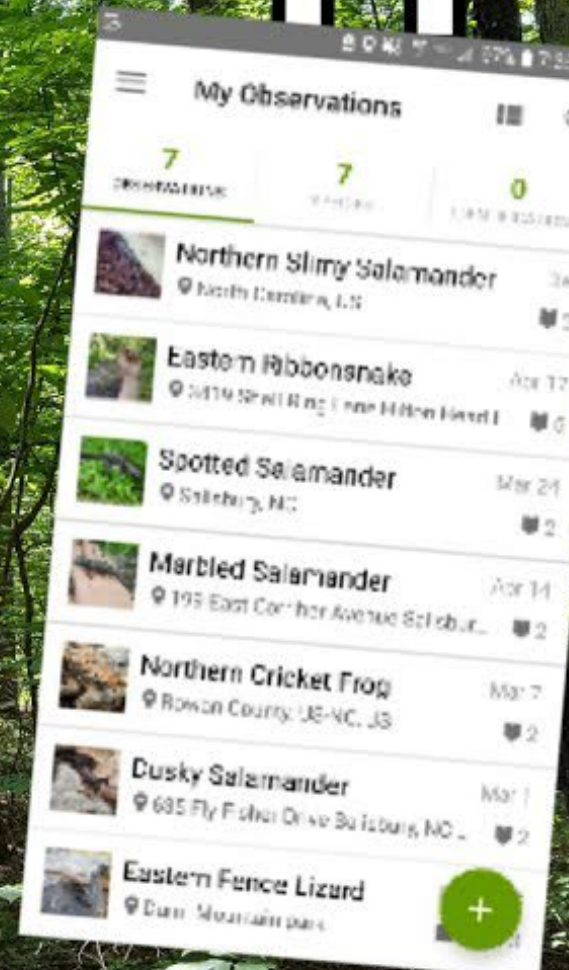


# Japanese Stiltgrass





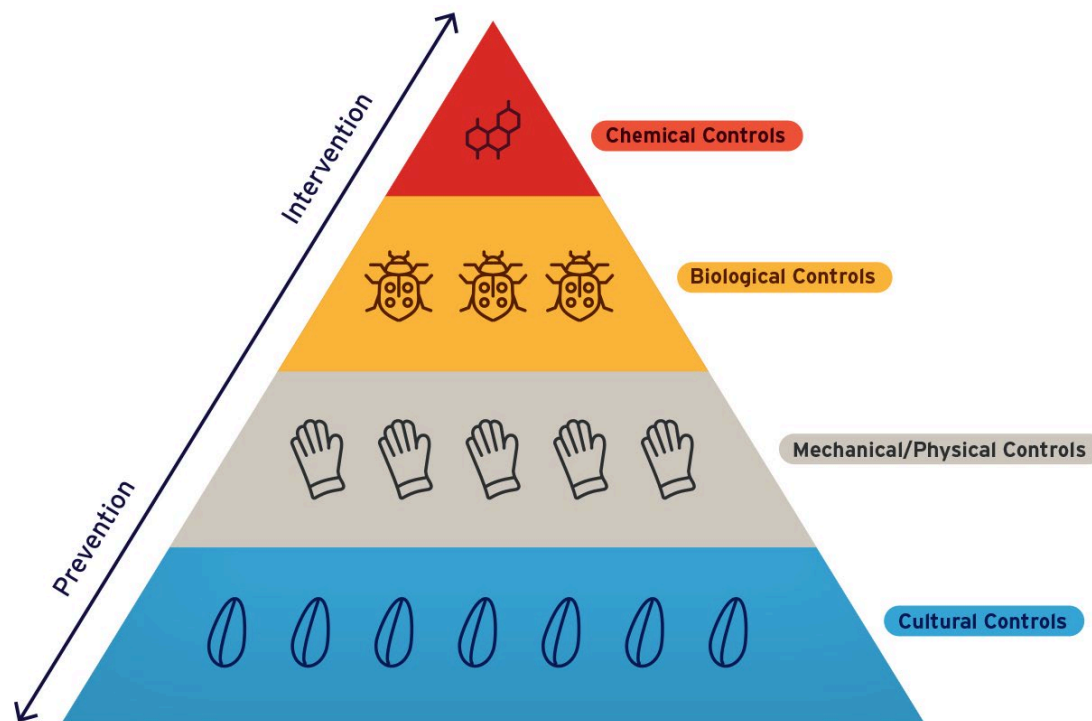
# iNaturalist App!







# Now what?

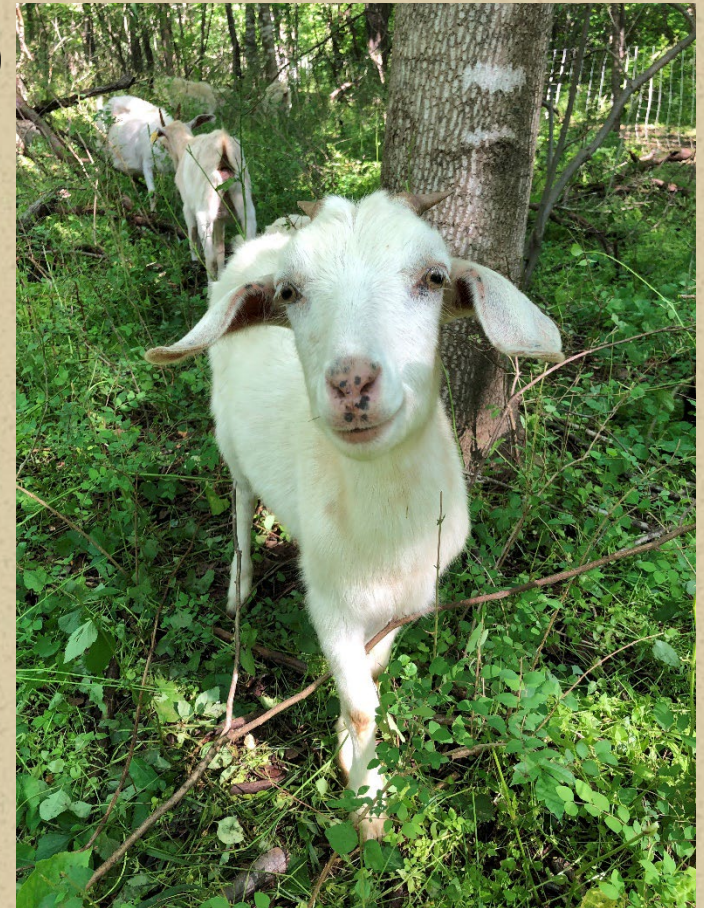






# Treatment Options: Non-Chemical Control

- Manual removal (by hand or large equipment)
- Mowing
- Solarizing/tarpping
- Flaming/Steaming
- Prescribed burn
- Grazing
- Mulching
- Competitive planting





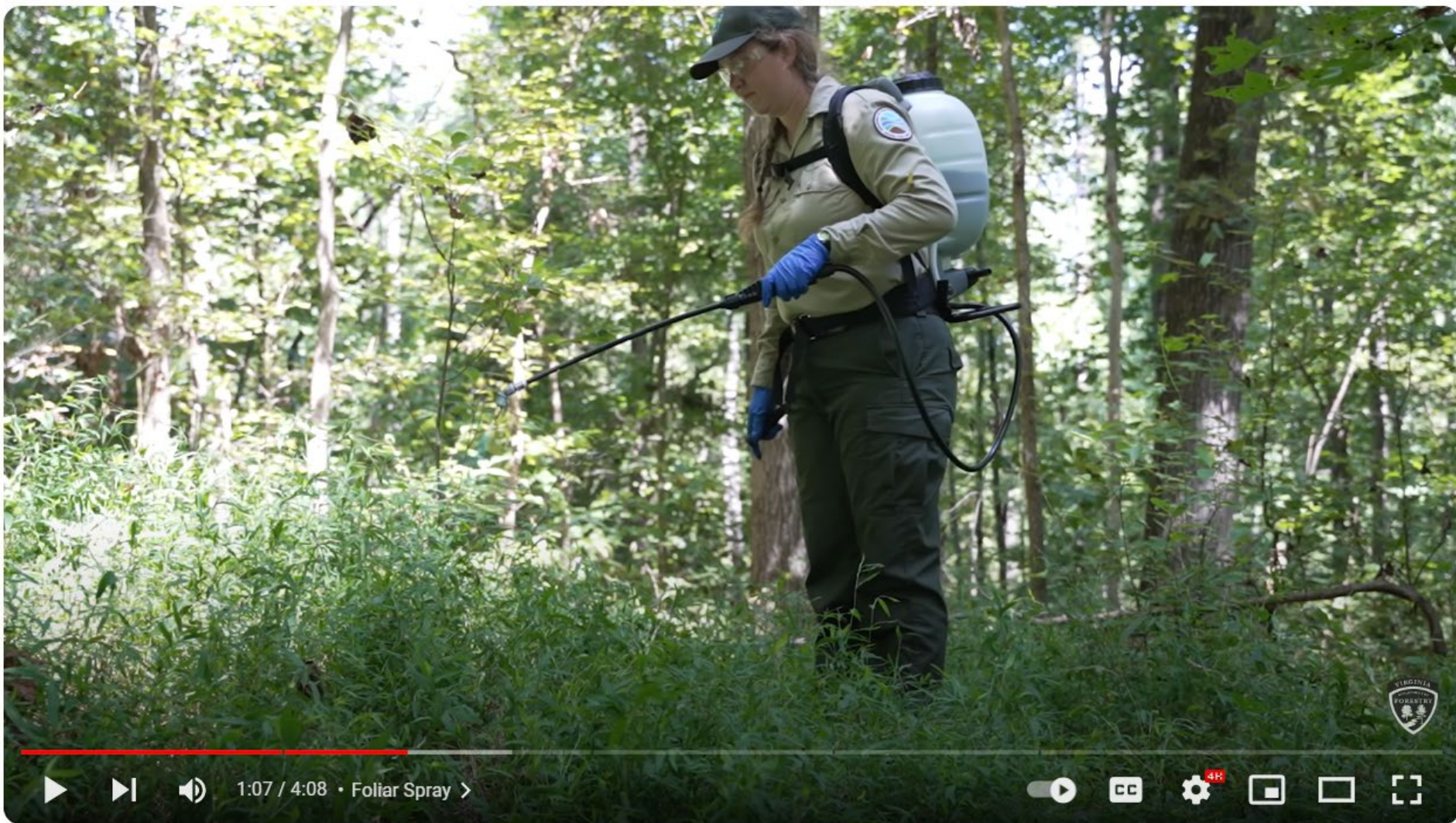


# Treatment Options: Chemical Control

- Foliar spray
- Hack and squirt/injection
- Basal bark
- Cut stump







Methods for Treating Invasive Plants with Chemicals

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# Herbicides

- Glyphosate **CAUTION**
- Triclopyr
  - ◆ 3 (Triethylamine salt) **DANGER**
  - ◆ 4 (Butoxyethyl ester) **CAUTION**
  - ◆ Choline **WARNING**
  - ◆ Acid **DANGER**
- Imazapyr **CAUTION**

**THE LABEL  
IS THE LAW!**







# Non-Native Invasive Plant Species Control Treatments

*Timing, Methods and Herbicide Rates*

Forestry Topic 31

[www.dof.virginia.gov](http://www.dof.virginia.gov)

October 2018

This is a list of management tactics for major invasive plants, not a comprehensive control plan. For recommendations specific to your property, consult a professional forester or land resource manager. Follow all label prohibitions, precautions and safety requirements during herbicide transport, storage, mixing and application.

INVASIVE PLANT	CONTROL TIMING	CONTROL METHOD	HERBICIDE RATES *	NOTES
GRASSES	Japanese Stiltgrass	Prior to seed maturity	Manual – hand pull	Remove all roots
		Prior to seed maturity	Mechanical – mow/cut repeatedly	To reduce seed formation
		Late spring – late summer	Foliar spray	Sethoxydim 1.5% or Glyphosate 0.5%-2%
	Wavyleaf Grass	Prior to seed maturity	Manual – pull small areas	Follow-up treatment required
		Late May – early June, again in late June – early July	Foliar spray	Glyphosate 2%, Clethodim 1%
HERBS/FORBS	Garlic Mustard	Late spring – early summer, prior to any seedpods maturing to brown	Manual – hand pull and remove taproot	Do not leave flowering plants on ground, seeds will form; bag/ remove flowering plants
		March – June, before seedpods	Mechanical – mow or cut	To reduce seed formation
		Late fall – winter is best, but susceptible any time	Foliar spray on evergreen leaves	Glyphosate or Triclopyr 2%
VINES	Gen. Recommendations for All Vines	All year when soil is moist	Manual – hand pull small vines	Remove as many roots as possible to prevent resprouts
		Any	Manual or mechanical – cut to “treatable” height	Follow-up with foliar herbicide applied to resprouts
		June – October, through winter for evergreen species	Foliar spray	Glyphosate 2%-3% or Triclopyr 2%-5%
		June – February	Basal spray	Triclopyr ester 20%-25%
		June – August	Foliar spray	Metsulfuron 2-4 oz./acre
		June – February, late summer – fall ideal	Cut stump	Glyphosate or Triclopyr ester 20%-25%
	Japanese Honeysuckle	Before seed formation	Foliar spray	Glyphosate 2%-3% or Triclopyr 2%-5%

\* Rates are listed as common herbicide formulations. Application rates may vary with specific products so always follow label instructions.





# Thanks!



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