



Autumn Olive

BCK CISMA

August 2019

TREATMENT TIME

With school back in session and the weather cooling off, it may seem that like invasive species management will have to wait until next summer. However, now is the perfect time to treat many unwanted species. In the fall, plants are moving their energy down to the roots to go dormant for the winter, meaning any chemical the plant takes in will be transferred to the root system. This is important in preventing regrowth the following spring, because many invasive species have large root systems that will continue to thrive if the plant only dies off above the ground.

If woody invasives are on your property, do not fear. Now is a good time to take them out as well. It is manual labor that requires thick layers to shield against thorns, which makes it good for when temperatures are low. Removing woody invasives is manual labor that requires thick layers to shield against thorns. In these cooler temperatures you are less likely to overheat from these protective layers.

To control woody invasives cut the stems and then apply herbicide to the outer ring (cambium) of the stump top immediately. In late spring, check back and spray the regrowth

with herbicide. Improper treatment can cause spread.

If tree harvesting is on your fall to-go list, make sure you check the understory and treat invasives first. A harvest allows for more light and room for invasives to take over in the spring, if they are not managed pre-harvest.

Some woody invasives to look for:

Common buckthorn- leaves are simple and opposite. Its bark is brown to gray, peels with age, and has vertical light-colored lenticels. If you peel back the bark the inner bark is orange. Common buckthorn also has black berries that will persist through the winter.

Glossy Buckthorn- leaves are simple and alternate. Its bark is gray or brown and has prominent lenticels.

Autumn olive- leaves are simple and alternate. Its stems have thorns and are speckled in appearance.

Multiflora rose- leaves are alternate and pinnately compound. Its stems are green-reddish and rigid with recurved thorns. Multiflora rose also has small, hard, red berries that last into the winter.

Oriental bittersweet- leaves are simple and alternate. It has a red fruit that is covered by an orange skin that peels back in the fall, though the fruit remains on the vine through winter. There is a native, American bittersweet. Its fruits cluster at the end of the stems, while Oriental bittersweet fruits are located all along the stems.

BCK CISMA this month in numbers

- 12** acre surveyed
- 2** acres treated
- 1** active outreach events
- 75** impressions
- 4** passive outreach efforts
- 100** impressions
- 60** red swamp crayfish caught

Meeting Updates

The next BCK CISMA Meeting is currently being scheduled for sometime in November. Please submit your availability via the Doodle Poll.



An example of how to properly apply herbicide to a stump. A sponge paintbrush can be particularly helpful.



If more than one stem is present after cutting, make sure all are treated with herbicide.

BCK CISMA is dedicated to combating the threat of invasive species in Barry, Calhoun and Kalamazoo Counties. If you have invasive species concerns within those counties, please contact Fallon Januska at fallon.januska@macd.org



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BCKCISMA
Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area