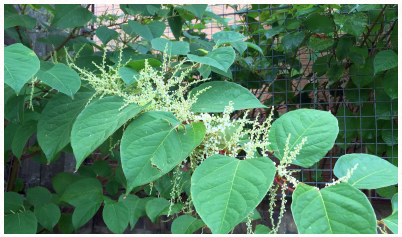
Japanese Knotweed



Autumn Olive

Knapweed

Phragmites

Privet

Resources:

University of Rhode Island
https://web.uri.edu/coopext/programs/mgp/gardening-resources
Rhode Island Wild Plant Society
https://riwps.org
RI Natural History Survey
https://rinhs.org
Native Plant Trust
www.nativeplanttrust.org
Connecticut Invasive Plant Working Group
https://cipwg.uconn.edu/

Identification of plants:

inaturalist
www.inaturalist.org

What to plant instead:

Butterfly Effect Farm
www.butterflyeffectfarm.com
Bluestem Natives
www.bluestemnatives.com/invasiveplantalternatives

Other Resources:

RI Department of Environmental Management
https://dem.ri.gov/
RI Coastal Resources Management Council
http://www.crmc.ri.gov/

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INVASIVES!

Invasive Plants in Little Compton

An invasive species is any species of plant or animal that is:

- introduced to a country or region where it is not native (it is “alien” or “exotic”);
- reproducing and spreading without the aid of cultivation (it has become “naturalized”);
- harming one or more native resources such as species, habitats and natural communities, or ecosystems.

Invasive terrestrial plant prevention and management activities begin with an understanding of what the problem is on a particular property and the surrounding area. A good assessment will include an overview of what species are present, distribution, and abundance which can then be drawn out on a property map.

This brochure will help you:

- Share information between landowners and land managers. (What is on your neighbors property?)
- Make decisions about what to treat first, depending upon available time and money, and management goals.

Sakonnet Preservation Association

- Determine what treatment methods are most appropriate for the site.
- Develop a more detailed plan for prevention and treatment.
- Keep track of your progress over time.

Monitoring for and treating invasive species is one of the most important things you can do to take care of your land and Little Compton's natural areas.

Top 10 Little Compton Invasive Plants

- Asian Bittersweet
- Multiflora Rose
- Japanese Honeysuckle
- Bush Honeysuckle
- Porcelain Berry
- Japanese Knotweed
- Autumn Olive & Russian Olive
- Knapweed
- Phragmites
- Privet

All of these plants are 'non-native' meaning that their native range is NOT in North America.

What information to collect when surveying your land:

- Species present on the property
- Percent cover in an area
- Distribution of the species in an area
- Plant age. Seedling, sapling, or seed-producing mature plant?
- How much of the area still contains native plants.

Creating an Invasive Management Plan of Action

Once you have got to know the property and have assessed the invasives, you can then create a management plan.

- Outline your goals for the land.
- Be realistic about what you can achieve and the time it will take.
- Ask for help from experts if you need it. You may need permission from RIDEM or RICRMC so please check first.

Invasive Plant Control Basics

Do some research and learn how a plant spreads/reproduces before engaging with removal. Most plants can be controlled by one of three methods:

Mechanical control works best for small sites with shallow-rooted herbaceous or young woody plants. Caution: Hand-pulling and digging disturb the soil, and invasives can readily recolonize those places. Make sure to check the site for new seedlings several times a season. To avoid spreading invasive seeds, remove or mow plants before they flower. Some plants also spread from cut fragments, so be sure to clean up pieces on the ground, especially after weed whacking or mowing.

Biological control uses plants' natural enemies to keep populations in check. Available biocontrols vary by state. Contact the RI Department of Environmental Management for more information.

Chemical control uses systemic herbicides to kill plants at their root system using one of two chemical compounds: glyphosate (the active ingredient in Roundup® and Rodeo®) or triclopyr (the active ingredient in Brush-B-Gone® and Garlon®). As an environmental organization, we do not recommend using chemicals.

Disposing of Invasive Species

When doing invasive plant control, have a strategy up front for disposing of whatever you cut down, mow, or pull. Strategies depend on how the plant reproduces and include bagging, burning, chipping, and tarping. Plant parts that cannot re-sprout, such as woody stems and herbaceous plants without seed heads, can be left in brush piles to dry and compost on the site. Materials that can re-sprout, such as Japanese knotweed stems or roots, must be burned or bagged to ensure there is no living plant material before being taken to a landfill. The same thing applies to plant parts with seed: all seed heads and even soil containing seeds must be bagged and left in the sun for several weeks to decompose before disposal in a landfill.

Asian Bittersweet

Multiflora Rose

Japanese Honeysuckle

Bush Honeysuckle

Porcelain Berry