

Invasive Species That Threaten the Town of Canandaigua NY



Giant Hogweed reaches 10-15' when in flower, produces 20,000 seeds per flower head.



Giant Hogweed

Toxins in the sap cause photo-dermatitis.

Skin contact followed by exposure to sunlight produces large, painful, burning blisters that may develop into purplish or blackened scars.

Reaction may persist for more than a year.
The sap is extremely dangerous to eyes.



Controls: Giant Hogweed

- **DO NOT TOUCH GIANT HOGWEED.**
- Report infestations to DEC hotline:
(845) 256-3111

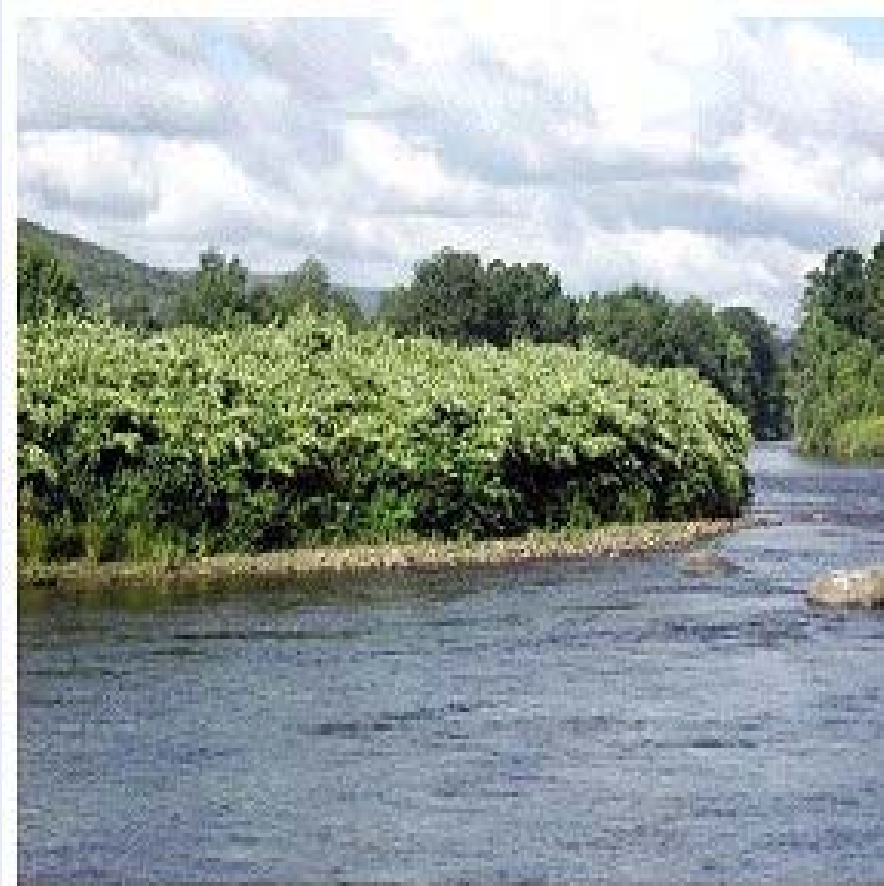


Japanese Knotweed

- Upright, shrub-like perennial. Grows to 10 feet in height. Spreads quickly, forms dense thickets that exclude all other plants.
- Fall blooming. Extremely difficult to eradicate. Hollow stems shatter to sharp fragments in winter.



Controls: Japanese Knotweed



DIGGING :Any portion of the root system not removed will re-sprout. Roots can be 16' deep.

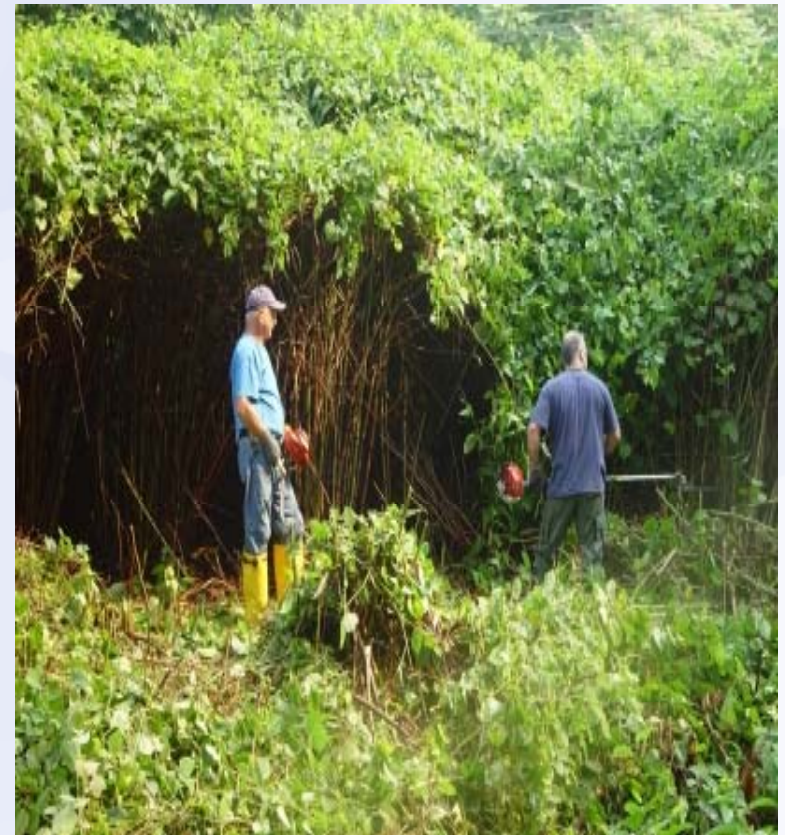
All plant parts (including fruit) should be bagged and disposed of in a trash dumpster to prevent reestablishment.

Do not try to compost plant parts.

Controls: Japanese Knotweed

Cut Stem Chemical

Application: Cut stem about 2 inches above ground level. Immediately apply a 25% solution of glyphosate (e.g., Roundup®), or use Rodeo® if applying near wetland areas) or triclopyr (e.g., Garlon) and water to the cross-section of the stem. Subsequent foliar application of glyphosate will be required to control new seedlings and resprouts.



Controls: Japanese Knotweed



Foliar application: Apply a 2% solution of glyphosate or triclopyr and water to thoroughly wet all foliage. Do not apply so heavily that herbicide will drip off leaves.

A 0.5% non-ionic surfactant is recommended in order to penetrate the leaf cuticle, and ambient air temperature should be above 65 °F.

Controls: Japanese Knotweed

Some gardeners have controlled small infestations by removing plants, roots and rhizomes to the greatest extent possible; then covering the area with black plastic for 1 – 3 years and tramping over the plastic to crush emerging shoots.



Mile-a-Minute Vine

Annual
plant.
Colonizes
disturbed
soils easily.



Mile-a-Minute Vine

- Grows rapidly (15 feet per season in NY) , seeds prolifically.
- Spread by birds, mammals, ants, water.
- Smothers other plants.
- Biological control (by weevils) may be possible in the future.





Rapid vine growth blocks sunlight, preventing photosynthesis in plants covered by the vine.

Controls: Mile-a-Minute Vine

Hand Pulling:

- Pull before barbs on stems become hard and sharp.
- Compost vegetative material if seeds are not present.
- Do not compost if seeds are present. Even small green seeds will germinate. Seeds in the soil are viable for six years



Mowing

- Frequent mowing before seeds are present will control growth.
- If seeds are present, inspect mower and remove seeds to prevent spreading the plant.

Chemical Controls: Mile-a-Minute Vine

- Use a systemic herbicide containing glyphosate (e.g., Accord®, Roundup®, Rodeo®) that can be applied to the foliage at a rate of 1-3% mixed in water. If needed, the rate can be increased but not above the rate provided on the pesticide label.
- Avoiding damage to plants covered by Mile-a-Minute vine may be difficult.



Aquatic Invasive Species

HYDRILLA



Submersed perennial, leaves $\frac{2}{3}$ inch long, grow in whorls of 3-8 along a slender stem.

Sharp teeth on the lower mid-rib of the leaves gives plant a rough feel.

Hydrilla



- Grows in deep or shallow, fresh or mildly brackish water.
- Tolerates low or high nutrient levels, warm or cool water, reaches 35' to the surface.
- Forms thick mats.
- Reproduces from seeds, plant fragments, turions, and tubers.

Hydrilla

- Begins growth early in the season while other plants are dormant.
- Out-competes native plants that provide habitat value.
- Impedes water flow, hampers recreation, decreases fish size due to alterations in water chemistry and oxygen levels.

Controls: Hydrilla

Inspect boat, trailer and fishing gear. Remove plant materials.

Equipment should be **clean, drained and dry** when entering a water body.

Empty bait bucket water onshore if taken from another water source.



Hydrilla

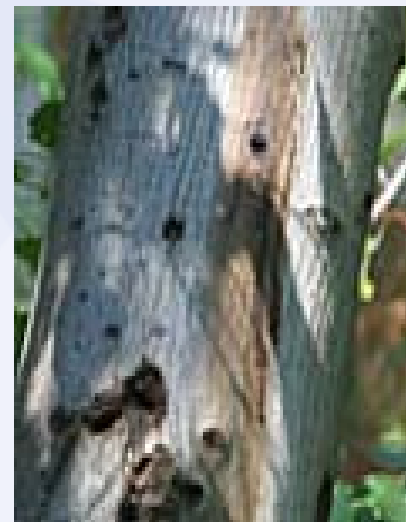
In 2011, hydrilla was found at the inlet of Cayuga Lake. The chemical herbicide Endothall was used to treat the infestation.

The first year, nearly \$100,000 and numerous man hours were spent trying to totally eradicate the hydrilla infestation. Follow-up treatments are planned for at least the next five years.



Asian Longhorn Beetles attack hardwood trees.

- Report sightings to DEC, SWCD or CCE (*contact information on last page*).
- Allow access to your property for assessment if you suspect infestations.
- Purchase firewood where you will burn it.



Emerald Ash Borer

**Adult is about ½ inch long.
Attacks only ash trees.
S-shaped tunnels beneath bark.
D shaped exit hole in the spring.
Heavy woodpecker damage may indicate
presence of larvae.
Vertical splits in bark.
Plant may sprout suckers.
Crown die-back, 3-5 years.**



Call DEC directly at 1 (866) 640-0652

Contacts:

DEC – 1(866) 640-0652 – Emerald Ash Borer
1(845) 256-3111 – Giant Hogweed

SWCD – Ontario County Soil and Water
Conservation District (585)-396-1450

CCE – Cornell Cooperative Extension of
Ontario County (585)-394-3977