

SLELO PRISM Partners Share These Goals:

PREVENTION

Prevent the introduction of invasive species into the SLELO PRISM region.

EARLY DETECTION & RAPID RESPONSE

Detect new and recent invaders and rapidly respond to eliminate all individuals within a specific area.

COOPERATION

Share resources, expertise, personnel, equipment, and information.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Collect, utilize, and share information regarding surveys, infestations, control methods, monitoring, and research.

CONTROL

Control invasive species infestations by using best management practices, methods and techniques to include:

ERADICATION - Eliminate all individuals and the seed bank from an area.

CONTAINMENT - Reduce the spread of established infestations.

SUPPRESSION - Reduce the density but not necessarily the total infested area.

RESTORATION

Develop and implement effective restoration methods for areas that have been degraded by invasive species and where suppression or control has taken place.

EDUCATION / OUTREACH

Increase public awareness and understanding of invasive species issues through volunteer monitoring, citizen science and community outreach.



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FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario
Partnership for Regional Invasive
Species Management

SLELO PRISM

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Or Visit Us Online At

www.sleloinvasives.org

Cover inside left column & bottom right column photo :Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of CT. Bugwood.org. Left Leaf photo: Britt Slattery, US Fish and Wildlife Service, bugwood.org. Right leaf photo: Kenneth R. Law, USDA APHIS PPQ, bugwood.org. Leaf photo with barbs: Todd Mervosh, CT Ag. Experiment Station, <http://www.inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-pests-invasive-species/invasive-plants/fact-sheets/devils-tail-tearthumb/eng/1331740962114/1331741252346>.



SLELO PRISM

St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management

What You Should Know About

Mile-A-Minute Vine

(Persicaria perfoliata)



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*“Teaming up to stop the
spread of
invasive species”*

What is Mile-A-Minute Vine?

Mile-a-minute vine (*Persicaria perfoliata*) is a weed native to Asia. It was intentionally introduced to the US in the 1930s from Japan into the nursery trade.

Mile-a-minute vine causes ecological and economic damages; it is fast growing and has the ability to out-compete native vegetation. It is a habitat generalist allowing it to grow under many conditions giving it an advantage over other plant species.

In open areas, mile-a-minute vine forms dense mats that cover everything in its' path. It is also an early successional plant species and therefore, prefers previously treated or disturbed sites such as sites treated for invasive species, and recreational areas. Below is a photo that demonstrates how dense mile-a-minute populations can become.



How You Can Stop the Spread of Mile-A-Minute Vine

Mile-a-minute vine (weed) is on the NYS Prohibited and Regulated Invasive Plants list; you can stop its spread by not selling or buying this invasive plant.

Control & Management

Prevention: Sale and transport of mile-a- minute vine is the most cost effective means of management.

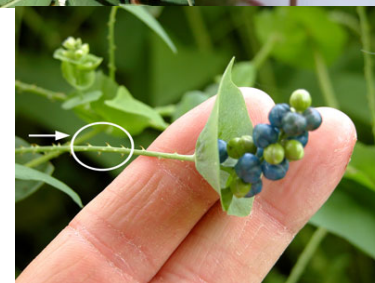
Harvesting: Mechanical removal, as well as hand harvesting can be used to reduce seed reservoirs but should be done **before seeds are developed** to prevent further spread.

Chemical Control: Standard and pre-emergent herbicides are options for control. Areas treated need to be monitored to ensure suppression. Be sure to follow all label directions when applying herbicides.

Biological Control: A weevil (*Rhinoncomimus latipes Korotyaev*) is host specific to mile -a - minute vine and is an approved biological control . Adult weevils feed on foliage causing suppression in growth and seed production.

Mile-A-Minute Vine Identification

Foliage: Leaves are alternate, triangular, light green in color and 1-3 inches wide with a barbed undersurface.



Fruit:/Flowers: **Fruit** are metallic blue and segmented with a single black or reddish seed. Fruit are present **mid-July until first frost**. **Flowers** are small, white and inconspicuous and arise from the ocreae (sheath around the base of a petiole or node).

