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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Cover Photo: James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service, bugwood.org. Inside left column photos: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of CT, bugwood.org. Leaf photo: Karan A. Rawlins, University of Georgia, bugwood.org. Flowers photo: Corey Raimond, flicker.com. Fruit photo: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ampelopsis_glandulosa_var._brevipedunculata.

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

SLELO PRISM

What You Should Know About Porcelain Berry

(Ampelopsis brevipedunculata)

SLELO PRISM

"Teaming up to stop the spread of invasive species"

What is Porcelain Berry?

Porcelain berry (*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*) is an invasive deciduous woody vine in the grape family. It is native to Japan and northern China. It was introduced to the United States in 1870 as an ornamental and has since invaded moist soils and forest edges in twelve states in the northeast including New York.

With the ability to climb over 15 feet in a growing season, porcelain berry easily grows thick vines which smother native vegetation. If established in residential or commercial areas, it is difficult to remove from fences, porches and buildings and can incur costs for property owners. Below are two photos that demonstrate how dense porcelain berry populations can become.

Steps You Can Take to Stop the Spread of Porcelain Berry:

Porcelain Berry is on the NYS Prohibited Regulated Invasive Plants List; you can stop the spread of porcelain berry by not buying or selling this invasive plant.

Control/Management:

Physical Control: Vines can be cut near the ground , and repeated mowing can be effective.

Chemical Control: Treat cut vines with chemical herbicide. Follow all instructions on chemical bottle; permits may be required.

A combination of mechanical and chemical control methods are most effective; all courses of treatment should be completed **before fruiting occurs (mid-summer)** to avoid building a seed bank.

For more information visit:

http://www.eddmaps.org/ipane/ipanespecies/vines/Ampelopsis_brevipedunculata.htm

http://www.na.fs.fed.us/fhp/invasive_plants/weeds/porcelain-berry.pdf

http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/pubs/midatlantic/ambr.htm

Porcelain Berry Identification:

Leaves are simple & heart-shaped with coarse teeth.

Flowers are green to white in color and form in small clusters in mid-summer.

Fruit are small speckled berries that can range in color from yellow to a purplish-blue and have a porcelain-like sheen. (August-October).