

## 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.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

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

### SLELO PRISM

C/O The Nature Conservancy  
(315) 387-3600 x 7725  
[www.imapinvasives.org](http://www.imapinvasives.org)

### Get Involved

Report Invasive Species Observations at [www.imapinvasives.org](http://www.imapinvasives.org)

Join our invasive species **Volunteer  
Surveillance Network (VSN)**.

For details, contact

[megan.pistolese@tnc.org](mailto:megan.pistolese@tnc.org)

Join our **listerv** and get notifications for  
upcoming trainings and workshops.

To join follow these steps:

.Email [cce-slelo-l-request@cornell.edu](mailto:cce-slelo-l-request@cornell.edu)

.Type “join” in subject space

.Send a blank email body

Cover photo: [www.dot.ny.gov](http://www.dot.ny.gov). Inside left column photo & glossy buckthorn flower photo: Rob Routledge, Sault College, [bugwood.org](http://bugwood.org). Fruit photo: Gil Wojciech, Forest Research Institute, [bugwood.org](http://bugwood.org). Common buckthorn flower photo: [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/cm\\_buckthorn.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/cm_buckthorn.htm). Leaves photo: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of CT, [bugwood.org](http://bugwood.org). Bark photo: The Michigan Nature Guy's Blog, <http://www.michigannatureguy.com/>.



SLELO PRISM

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

## What You Should Know About Common & Glossy Buckthorn (*Rhamnus spp.*)



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

SLELO PRISM



## What is Buckthorn?

Glossy Buckthorn (*Rhamnus spp.*) is a small tree or shrub native to Eurasia. It is a prolific seed producer and very aggressive, especially in wet areas. It develops into dense thickets that shade out native species. Below are some photos that show the dense growth of buckthorn.



## Steps You Can Take to Stop the Spread of Buckthorn:

Buckthorn is on the **NYS Prohibited & Regulated Plant Species list**; you can help stop its spread by not purchasing or selling this plant. Berries are easily spread by birds and other wildlife.

## Control & Management:

### Manual Control:

This is most effective if done before the plants develop fruit. When a large number of buckthorn seedlings are present, *controlled burning* can be used. Herbicides should be applied immediately after cutting to prevent re-growth.

### Chemical Control:

Late fall is the ideal time for chemical treatment—as most native plants are dormant at that time and the chemicals are easily drawn toward the roots with the natural sap flow.

**Cut-stump treatment** using 20 – 25% A.I. *Glyphosate* or 12.5% A.I. *Triclopyr* has been effective.

**Permits may be required (Contact DEC for info.) and always follow application instructions to avoid harming the environment and to ensure successful treatment of the target plant.**

## Buckthorn Identification

**Flowers:** Common buckthorn has small yellowish green flowers with 4 petals (left); glossy buckthorn has small white flowers with 5 petals (right).



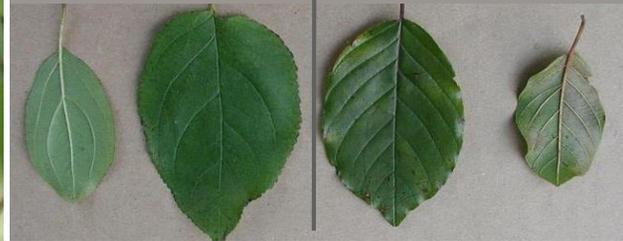
## Buckthorn Identification

**Fruit:** Common buckthorn has black fruit (left) and glossy buckthorn fruit progressively ripen from red - dark purple (right).



**Leaves:** Common buckthorn leaves are hairless, have toothed edges and curved veins (left); glossy buckthorn leaves have fine hairs, smooth edges and parallel veins (right).

### Common buckthorn / Glossy buckthorn



**Bark:** Both varieties have gray to brown bark with **prominent, closely spaced, often elongated light colored lenticels** (raised pores).

