

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.

SLELO PRISM
This QR code will link to more resources.



FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE:

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

SLELO PRISM

C/O The Nature Conservancy

(315) 387-3600 x 7724
www.sleloinvasives.org

Get Involved

Help find invasive species of interest in your region.

For details, contact megan.pistolese@tnc.org

Stay informed, join our listserv
Follow these steps to join:

1. Email cce-slelo-l-request@cornell.edu
2. Type "join" in subject space
3. Leave email body blank and send

Cover photo: David J. Moorhead, university of Georgia, bugwood.org. Inside left column bottom photo: Kerry Britton, USDA Forest Service, sleloinvasives.org. Inside right column top photo of leaf and seed pod photo: James H. Miller & Ted Bodner-Organization: Southern Weed Science Society. Purple Flower photo: Forest and Kim Starr, Starr Environmental, bugwood.org. Pink flower photo: Chuck Barger, University of Georgia, bugwood.org. Seed photo: Adam Agosts, School of Renewable Natural Resources LSU AgCenter, <http://www.nrr.lsu.edu/plantid/species/kudzu/kudzu.htm>.

SLELO PRISM

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What You Should Know About Kudzu (*Pueraria montana*)



SLELO PRISM
"Teaming up to stop the spread of invasive species"

What is Kudzu?

Kudzu (*Pueraria montana*) is a climbing perennial vine native to east and southeast Asia and some Pacific islands. It was intentionally introduced to the U.S. as an ornamental plant and a forage crop in 1876. In addition, many southern farmers were encouraged to plant it for erosion control during the 1900s. In 1953, kudzu was recognized as a pest species by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and it is now classified as an invasive species.

Kudzu can grow at a rate of one foot per day. It is estimated that two million acres of forests in the southern portion of the US are covered with kudzu! It easily grows over anything in its path including homes, cars and road signs. It smothers native vegetation and threatens local biodiversity. The photo below demonstrates how dense populations of kudzu can become.



You Can Stop The Spread:

Kudzu 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

Total eradication of kudzu is necessary to prevent re-growth. This requires continuous monitoring and thoroughness when treating. In order to prevent reestablishment, restoration of native species after treatment is critical. It is important to prevent the production of viable seed and destroy the plant's ability to reproduce.

Mechanical Control:

The massive root system and crowns must be destroyed for long term control of kudzu. Cut vines just above ground level and destroy all cut material. Close mowing every month for two growing seasons or repeated cultivation may be effective. Pre-burning, cutting, hand digging and disking will weaken the roots and aid in control when used in conjunction with herbicides.

Chemical Control: 5% solution of Glyphosate, can be effective for small infestations such as stands growing up fences or poles. Reapplication is necessary. Follow all instructions and regulations for chemical application as per label.

Kudzu Identification:

Leaves: Leaves are alternate and compound with three, typically lobed, leaflets, hairy underneath and up to 5.4 inches long.



Flowers: Are attractive and purple or pink in color, hang in clusters from the vine and very fragrant. Bloom time is midsummer.



Fruit: Are brown, hairy, flat, 3" long & 0.3" wide seed pods. Each pod can contain 3-10 hard seeds.

