

# 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](http://www.sleloinvasives.org)

### Get Involved

Help find invasive species of interest in your region.

For details, contact

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

**Stay informed, join our listserv**

**Follow these steps to join:**

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

Cover Photo, Leslie Mehrhoff, University of CT, bugwood.org. Swallow-wort population photo credit: Krishna Ramanujan, Cornell University, news.cornell.edu. Pink swallow-wort flower photo credit: Plant Conservation Alliance's Alien Plant Working Group, [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov). Black swallow-wort flower photo credit: Peter Oehlkers, Smilingpond.blogspot.com. Swallow-wort fruit photo credit: John M. Randall, The Nature Conservancy, bugwood.org



SLELO PRISM

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

# What You Should Know About Black & Pale Swallow-wort (*Cynanchum spp.*)



## SLELO PRISM

*"Teaming up to stop the spread of invasive species"*

## What are Pale & Black Swallow-wort?

Black & pale swallow-wort (*Cynanchum spp.*) also known as “dog-strangling vine,” are perennial, herbaceous vines native to Eurasia.

Swallow-wort is adapted to a variety of habitats where they out-compete and aggressively choke out more desirable native plant species. They are especially problematic in Christmas tree plantations, perennial crop fields, and pastures.

Furthermore, swallow-wort is toxic to livestock, deer and monarch butterfly larvae. Below is a photo of how dense swallow-wort populations can become.



## You Can Stop the Spread:

Stay out of infested areas during seed dispersal to prevent seeds from spreading to unaffected areas. Likewise, clean boots, ATV's and other equipment when exiting infested areas.

### Control/Management:

#### Physical Control:

Small populations can be dug out by hand. The entire plant must be removed and destroyed. To prevent seed dispersal, pods should be removed before they mature (mid-August through-September) and be destroyed.

#### Chemical Control:

Treatments can be applied to foliage around mid-September. Use of a surfactant helps herbicides penetrate the waxy leaf coating. Take care to follow all chemical application instructions.

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

## Swallow-wort Identification:

**Leaves** are opposite in arrangement, oval to wedge-shaped with pointed tips, 2-4 inches long and 2 inches wide, with a glossy green to warm yellow color depending on the season.



**Flowers** are star shaped with 5 pink to reddish purple colored fleshy petals (depending on the species), that **bloom from late May to mid-July.**



Pale swallow-wort



Black swallow-wort

**Fruit** are smooth, slender, pointed pods that look similar to milkweed pods. They are light green in color and abundant from **July-August, maturing in mid-September.**

