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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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: James H. Miller, Southern Weed Science Society, buwood.org. Inside left column top photo: Chris Eveans, University of Illinois, bugwood.org. Inside left column bottom photo: Chuck Bargeron, University of Georgia, bugwood.org. Leaves photo: David J. Moorhead, University of Georgia, bugwood.org. Stalk photo: Les Mehrhoff, www.discoverlife.org . Flower photo: Bobby Hattaway, www.discoverlife.org.

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What You Should Know About Japanese Stilt Grass

(*Microstegium vimineum*)

SLELO PRISM

"Teaming up to stop the spread of invasive species"

What is Japanese Stilt Grass?

Japanese stilt grass (*Microstegium vimineum*) is an annual grass native to Asia. Japanese stilt grass seeds readily germinate allowing the plant to reproduce easily and rapidly.

When it is introduced to an area, Japanese stiltgrass outcompetes more ecologically important species and has impacts on nutrient cycling and forest health. Below are two photos demonstrating how easily Japanese stilt grass can over take an area.

You Can Stop The Spread:

Because Japanese stilt grass is an annual, its invasion and persistence in a community depends on the establishment from an on-site seed bank and/or seed dispersed from off-site parents. Therefore, it is important to gain control over Japanese stilt grass populations prior to seed production, which occurs in August.

Control & Management

Manual Control: Small plant populations can be hand pulled. Care must be taken to control populations before seed production in August.

Mechanical Control: Larger populations can be controlled using lawn mowers. Again take care to do this before seed production.

Chemical Control: Use of herbicides are also effective, but should be grass selective as not to harm native vegetation. It is important to always follow instructions on chemical bottles to reduce harm to the environment and to better ensure removal of the target species.

- *All of these methods may need to be repeated annually to deplete the seed bank, which can be viable for three or more years.*

Japanese Stilt Grass Identification:

Leaves are thin, lance shaped, alternately arranged, about 3 inches in length with a stripe of silver hairs down the mid vein.

Stem is branched and can grow three feet in height.

Flowers are delicate and grow on spikes in late summer–fall.