## 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.

**INNOVATION**

Explore technologies to enhance invasive species prevention and management initiatives.

## SLELO PRISM

*Hosted by The Nature Conservancy*

*315 387 3600*

www.sleloinvasives.org

www.swallowwortcollaborative.org

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### Explore, Observe, Report

Learn to recognize and report invasive species in our region.

For details contact:

**megan.pistolese@tnc.org**

### Stay Connected

1. Email **megan.pistolese@tnc.org**
2. Type "join e-mail list" in subject space.
3. Hit send and receive seasonal e-newsletters and event updates.

**SLELO PRISM**

Scan QR Code For More Resources

Cover photo: Canva. Buckthorn flower photos: University of Minnesota. Fruit photo: Gil Wojciech, Forest Research Institute, bugwood.org. Common buckthorn flower photo: http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/trees/plants/cm_buckthorn.htm .Leaves photo: Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of CT, bugwood.org. Bark photo: The Michigan Nature Guy's Blog, http://www.michigannatureguy.com/.

SLELO PRISM

St. Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario Partnership for Invasive Species Management

# Buckthorn

***Rhamnus spp., Frangula alnus***

## SLELO PRISM

*Protecting Our Lands & Waters*

# What is Buckthorn?

Glossy Buckthorn (*Rhamnus spp.*), and common buckthorn are small trees or shrubs native to Eurasia. Buckthorn species are very aggressive and produce dense thickets that shade out native species. They produce dense shade that eliminates herbaceous ground species and wildflowers. Buckthorn species provide shelter for invasive agrigultural pests and pathogens like soybean aphids and oak crown rust (view a video to learn more). Buckthorn species also disrupts the balance of our natural world, pushing out desirable native understory plants and creating a dark, dense thicket. Their berries are easily spread long distances by birds and cause a laxative effect on wildlife that ingest them ( which helps in seed dispersal).


# You Can Help Stop the Spread

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.*

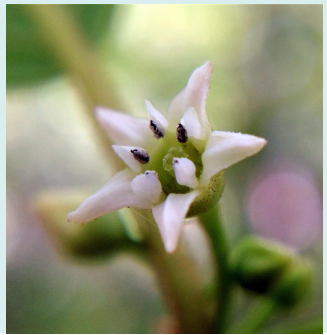
**Chemical Control:**
Late fall is the ideal time for chemical treatment, as most native plants are dormant at that time and the chemicals are easily drawn toward the roots with the natural sap flow.

**Cut-stump treatment**:
Cut stems near soil in the fall & immediately apply glyphosate or triclopyr to the exposed vascular tissue. Late fall is the ideal time for chemical control because most native plants are dormant at that time and the chemicals are easily drawn toward the roots with the natural sap flow. For a chemical-free option, cover the stump with a black bag ziptied to the stump

Permits may be required for chemical applications (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

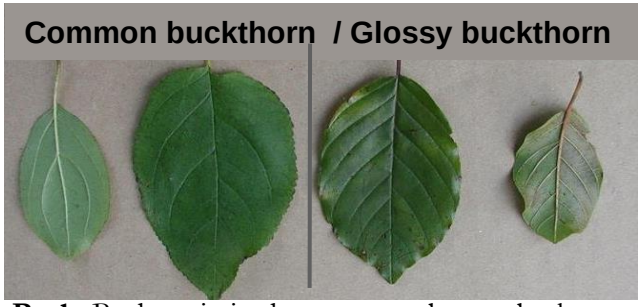
Flowers: Common buckthorn has small yellowish green flowers with 4 petals (left); glossy buckthorn has small white flowers with 5 petals (right).



# 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 edged and curved veins (left); glossy buckthorn leaves have fine hairs, smooth edges and parallel veins (right).




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