



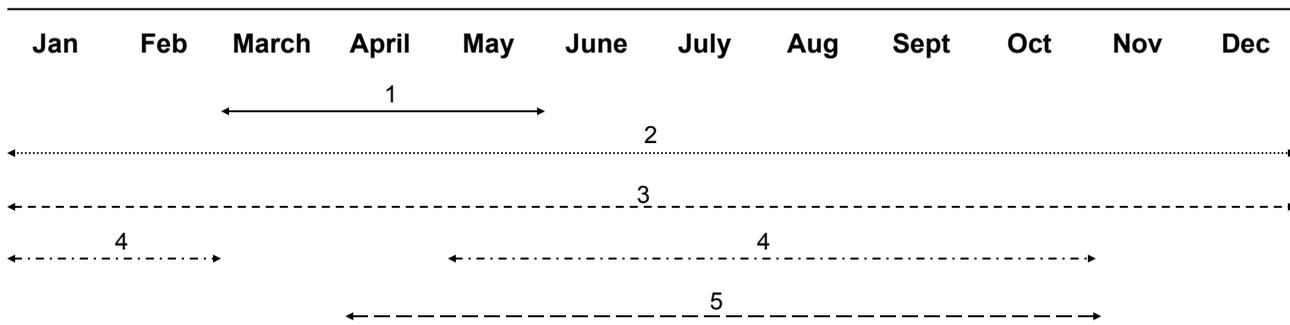
Foliage



Twigs



Fruit



Management Techniques

- (Spring) Hand pulling. Seedlings may be hand pulled when the soil is moist. Larger plants can be dug out with a weed wrench.
- (All Year) Cutting. The stems may be cut at any time of the year. Check for re-sprouting several times throughout the growing season, any re-sprouts must be cut.
- (All Year) Stump treatment. Herbicides may be applied to freshly cut stems. Choose ONE of the following herbicides:
 - 10% imazapyr solution (selective for broadleaf plants)
 - 25% triclopyr solution (selective for broadleaf plants)
 - 20% glyphosate solution (**Important Note: Glyphosate is non-selective, avoid contacting non-target plants)
- (January-February or May-October) Basal bark treatment. Apply a 25% triclopyr plus a penetrant solution to the young bark as a basal spray.
- (April through October) Foliar spray. This method should only be used if the infestation is so large that cutting or digging up the plants are impractical. Can only be applied if air temperatures are above 65°F. Thoroughly wet the leaves with ONE of the following herbicides below:
 - 1% imazapyr plus a surfactant solution (selective for broadleaf plants)
 - 2% glyphosate plus 0.5% non-ionic surfactant solution (**Important Note: Glyphosate is non-selective, avoid contacting non-target plants).

For More Information Visit:

<http://www.HawkeyeCWMA.org>

ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW PESTICIDE LABELS.

Proper training for prescribed fires is highly recommended.

Basic training can be found online at <http://training.nwccg.gov/courses/s130.html> and

<http://training.nwccg.gov/courses/s190.html>

Related Websites:

<http://www.iowadnr.com/forestry/invasive.html>

<http://plants.usda.gov>

www.invasivespecies.gov

www.nps.gov/plants/alien

Credits:

Photographs: Mary Ellen Harte; The Dow Gardens Archive, Dow Gardens; Chris Evans, River to River CWMA; Richard Webb, self employed horticulturist; Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut; Paul Wray, Iowa State University; James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service; Barry Rice, Sarracenia.com; Bugwood.org; Mobot.org

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The **Hawkeye Cooperative Weed Management Area (HCWMA)** is a collective group of county, state, and federal agencies, nonprofit organizations and community associations who have come together to **combat the invasive species problem in Eastern Iowa**. The HCWMA serves Benton, Cedar, Johnson, Iowa, Jones, Linn, and Louisa Counties and is open to all interested parties. The Term CWMA, or Cooperative Weed Management Area, refers to a local organization that integrates invasive species management resources across jurisdictional boundaries in order to benefit entire regions.

All Hawkeye CWMA members (agencies, organizations, and individuals) are equal opportunity providers and employers.



Burning Bush

Euonymus alatus



A SERIOUS THREAT
To
Iowa's Woodlands

What is Burning Bush?

- A large deciduous shrub.
- Is also called Winged Euonymus for the wings on the stems and twigs.
- Is native to northeast Asia and central China.
- Was introduced to American in the 1860's as an ornamental plant.
- Is still planted in many landscapes today for it's vibrant fall colors.



An infestation of Burning Bush

What is the threat to Iowa?

- Is planted abundantly in landscaping.
- Is available and sold at most nurseries.
- Spreads quickly and easily by seed.
- Hundreds of seedling can often be found under the parent plant.
- Out competes native vegetation for sun, water, and nutrients.
- Is so aggressive and hard to control that it is banned from being sold in many states.

What does Burning Bush Look Like?

Identifying traits: This non-native, invasive deciduous shrub can grow up to 20 feet tall. It grows best in areas of full sun. Small red fruit mature in late summer. Leaves turn bright red in the fall.

Leaves:

The leaves are simple, opposite, and elliptical. The margins are finely toothed. In fall, the leaves turn brilliant red.



Twigs/Stems:

Twigs and stems contain wide, brown, cork-like wings.

Flowers:

Flowers are small, green-yellow, contain 4 petals and bloom from May to June.



Fruit:

Fruit are red, smooth, and mature in the late summer. The fruits are eaten by birds and small animals, which spread the seeds to new areas.



An infestation of Burning Bush seedlings.

Native Alternatives:

Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*)-

This woody deciduous shrub can grow up to 20 feet tall. The reddish-purple stems make this bush an attractive landscaping plant. It is a valuable habitat and food source for many wildlife species. The fruits may also be eaten by humans. Traditionally it has had many medicinal purposes and the stems can be used to weave baskets.



Eastern Wahoo (*Euonymus atropurpureus*)-

This is a native euonymus in Iowa, and a great alternative to planting Burning Bush. Eastern Wahoo is a deciduous shrub that can grow up to 20 feet tall. In the fall, the leaves change to a dull red-green and scarlet red fruits appear. The fruit attract an array of indigenous wildlife and are what make this shrub a popular ornamental plant.



Burning Bush is Beautiful, Why Shouldn't I Plant It?

Planting non-native, ornamental plants in our yards often seems like the best option. They grow quickly, usually aren't foraged by deer, are readily available, and have bright and attractive features. But think again...

These plants are often invasive and can quickly become problematic for you, your neighbors, and the natural lands near you. Non-native plants have no natural competition in their introduced environment. Therefore they can quickly become aggressive with your other landscaping plants and spread into new unexpected areas.

In reality, native plants are much more manageable for landscaping. Native plants are already adapted to the climate, soils, and wildlife of their environment. Because of this, they generally take very little maintenance.



Native is beautiful! There are thousands of aesthetically pleasing native plants for you to choose from for your yard. Many native plants have deep roots, which help prevent soil erosion on your land and allows them to reach water and nutrients on their own. For a list of Iowa native prairie, shrub, or tree species go to:

www.extension.iastate.edu/Publications/SUL18.pdf
or www.iowadnr.gov/education/backinfo/ntvtrs.pdf