



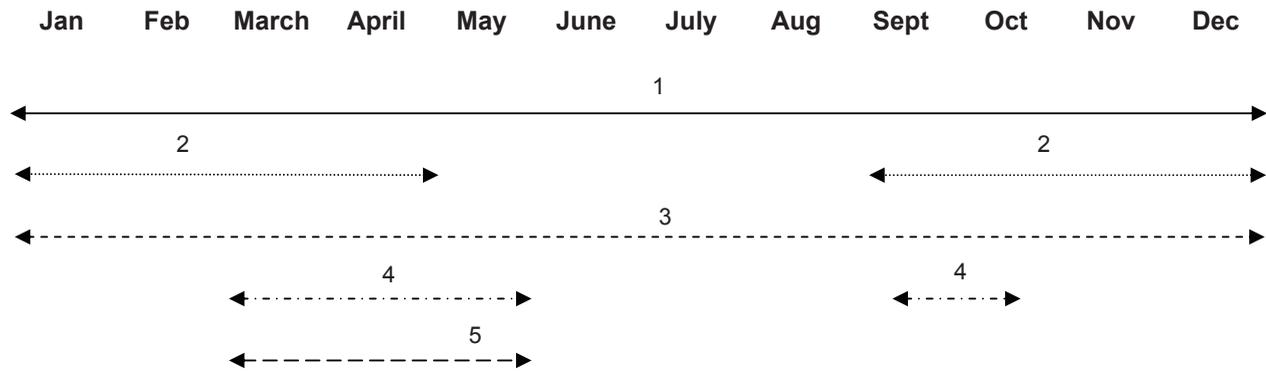
Leaves



Trunk



Fruit



Management Techniques

1. (Year round) Stump treat. Cut and stump treat using 25% triclopyr solution. This is most effective in the fall. *Follow with technique 2 after slash has been spread around, then replant with native plants.*
2. (Fall-Spring) Burn area. Prescribed burning effectively kills the plant, but make sure to burn while native plants are dormant.
3. (Year round) Cut or mow. Seedlings can be mowed or cut to ground. It is recommended to mow at least once per growing season, and it is best to mow before seed production. *This should be followed by technique 4, after the plant is allowed to grow a few inches.*
4. (Spring, late Summer/early Fall) Foliar spray. To minimize the amount of herbicides used, cut plants at base, and spray re-sprouts. Application in winter and spring performs a top kill. But application in late summer, when fruits are maturing, allows the plant to pull the chemical into its roots.
 - A. 2% triclopyr solution with a surfactant
5. (Spring) Hand pull. Hand pull or use a shovel to remove first or second year plants when the ground is soft. Make sure to get entire root system. Make sure to bag and carry out the entire plant to prevent seed dispersal. Continually check for re-sprouting.

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.nwcg.gov/courses/s130.html> and <http://training.nwcg.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: James H. Miller, USDA Forest Service; Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut; Steve Manning, Invasive Plant Control; Barry Rice, sarracenia.com; Richard Old, XID Services Inc; Bugwood.org

Brochure Created By: Karen Clauson

Last updated: 2/14/2011



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, Iowa, Johnson, 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.

Funding for this brochure provided by the US Forest Service through a Healthy Forest Initiative Grant.

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

Japanese Barberry

Berberis thunbergii



A SERIOUS THREAT
To
Iowa's Woodlands

What is Japanese Barberry?

- A short deciduous shrub.
- Native to Asia.
- First introduced in 1864 as an ornamental.
- Often planted in landscaping and as a hedge.
- Is spreading quickly through forest understories.



An infestation of Japanese Barberry in a forest

What is the threat to Iowa?

- Spreads quickly by birds and rabbits who eat the berries and disperse the seeds.
- Further spreading caused by creeping roots.
- Branches may also take root where they touch ground.
- Shades out other understory species.
- Sold at many nurseries for landscaping, planted in yards, then easily spreads to forested areas.
- Inhibits native plant growth by changing the soil chemistry.

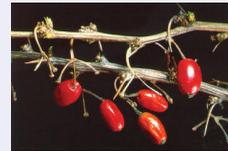
What does Japanese Barberry Look Like?

Identifying traits: Dense, low growing shrub. Contains a single thorn at the base of each leaf. Leaves can be green, blue-green, or dark red-purple. Bright red berries in fall and winter. Usually found in shaded areas. Grows from 2 to 8 ft tall.



Leaves:

Simple, alternate, small, and oval shaped. Clustered in tight bunches close to branch, with one thorn below each cluster. Leaves appear in early spring, and turn red-purple in the fall.



Fruit:

Small, bright red, egg-shaped berries. Found in singles or small clusters. Mature in mid-summer and remain on the stems into winter. Eaten by birds and small mammals.

Flowers:

Small yellow flowers can be found in clusters or individually. Flowers are about 1/3 of an inch wide and bloom in May.



Native Alternatives:

Buffaloberry (*Shepherdia argentea*)-

A deciduous, thorny shrub that works great as a short dense hedge. The bright red fruit of this native is well known for its wildlife value, and for the delicious jellies and jams that can be made from the berries. Grows up to 8 ft tall and prefers dry soils.



Coralberry (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*)-

A deciduous, dense, 3ft tall shrub that tolerates many different soil types and weather conditions. Works great as a hedge or in yard landscaping. The berries persist throughout most of the winter, providing food for many different animals, and an excellent colorful winter-scape.



What is the Difference Between Japanese and American Barberry?

American Barberry (*Berberis Canadensis*):

This native variety of barberry bears clustered, alternate leaves, though they appear whorled. Leaves are finely toothed and 1-3in long. The single thorn found at each node is divided into three. Berries are about 0.5cm long.



Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*):

An invasive, non-native to this area. Leaves are shorter (less than 1in long) and more smooth and oval in shape than American Barberry. The single thorns found at each node are simple in form. The berries are about 1cm long, almost double that of its native relative.

