



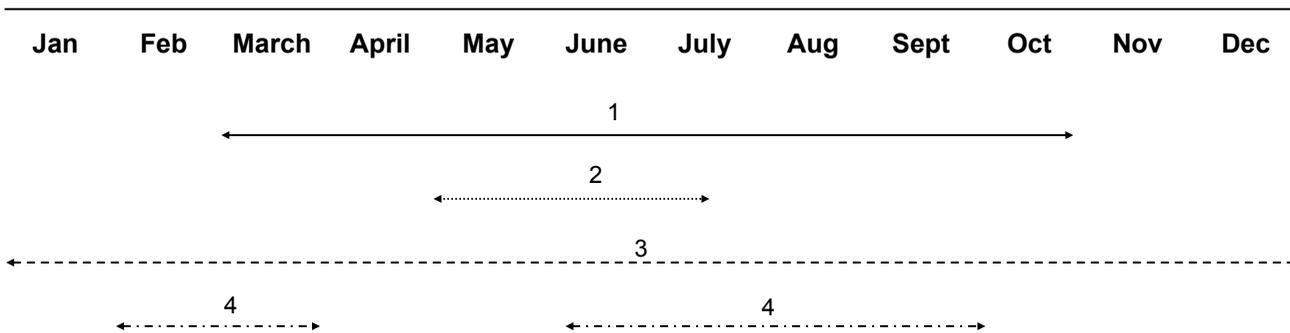
Foliage



Flowers



Fruits



Management Techniques

1. (Growing Season) Hand pulling. Seedlings can be hand pulled or dug out with a tool when the soil is moist.
2. (Late Spring– Midsummer) Girdling. To girdle, make 2 parallel cuts into the tree 4 inches apart from each other. The cuts should be slightly deeper than the cambium layer, but the xylem must remain intact. Make sure not to cut too deep into the tree, or the tree will respond with re-sprouting. Make sure to remove the bark in between the two cuts. Girdled trees will slowly die within 2 years, and do not re-sprout.
3. (All Year) Cut. Cut the tree down, making sure to monitor for and clip re-sprouts. If possible, grind the stump to ensure no re-sprouting will occur.
4. (February– March or June-September) Herbicides. Stump treatment or basal bark treatment may also be used to control Norway Maple. Choose ONE of the following herbicides below:
 - A. 20% triclopyr and 80% oil solution (selective for broadleaf plants)
 - B. 25% glyphosate 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: Bill Cook, Michigan State University; Chris Evans River to River CWMA; USDA Forest Service– northeastern area archive, USDA Forest Service; John M. Randall, The Nature Conservancy; Paul Wray, Iowa State University; Joseph O'Brian, USDA Forest Service; Bill Cook, Michigan State University; The Dow Gardens Archive, Dow Gardens; Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut; Bugwood.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, 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.

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



Norway Maple

Acer platanoides



A SERIOUS THREAT To Iowa's Woodlands

What is Norway Maple?

- A large deciduous tree.
- Is native to Eurasia.
- Was introduced to the United States in the 1950's for landscaping.
- It has become a popular landscape plant.
- There are many cultivars of it.
- It is often found in disturbed forests near urban areas.
- It is very shade tolerant.



An infestation of Norway Maple trees

What is the threat to Iowa?

- Is overplanted in landscaping settings.
- Spreads easily by wind blown seeds.
- Can form a dense canopy, that shades out native vegetation.
- Out competes native vegetation for nutrients and water.

What does Norway Maple Look Like?

Identifying traits: A large tree that grows up to 60 feet tall. It forms a dense, symmetrical, rounded canopy that can be up to 60 feet wide. Leafstalk and buds produce a white sap. Fruit come as a double samara, with one seed in each half.

Leaves:

The leaves are simple, opposite, and toothed. The topsides of the leaves are dark green and the undersides can be hairy in the axils of veins. Leaves change to yellow in the fall and stay on the tree late into the season. Leafstalks produce a milky sap if removed from the stem.



Bark:

Bark is gray-black with shallow furrows. Twigs are smooth and olive to gray-brown.



Native Alternatives:

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*)-

Sugar Maples are a valuable tree for providing wildlife habitat and food. They can grow up to 100 feet tall. They are often planted in landscape settings for their brilliant yellow, orange, and red fall colors. They are presently the only tree that is used for commercial syrup production, because their sap has twice the sugar of other Maple species.



Before selecting trees to plant in your landscape, evaluate the growing conditions of the site (i.e. soil, drainage, sunlight, space, etc.) and attempt to select tree species that will be adaptable to the available growing conditions.

Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)-

This native deciduous tree can grow up to 90 feet tall. It is a valuable landscaping plant for it's: beautiful fall colors, abundant wildlife food, quick growth, and tolerance for urban conditions. Red Oaks grow best in full sun and dry soils. It is a durable and long-lived tree, and often planted in restoration areas.



Flowers:

Flowers are yellow and grow in clusters. They develop at the same time as the leaves, and bloom in May.



Fruits:

The fruits are double samaras. They have horizontally spreading wings that are up to 2 inches long. One seed is contained in each half of the fruit. Windblown seeds are the main form of reproduction for Norway Maples.



What is the Difference Between Norway Maple and Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*)?

Background:

Sugar Maples are native to Iowa. They grow up to 100 feet tall, with a dense, spreading crown. They are a valuable tree for providing wildlife habitat and food. Sugar Maples are often planted in landscape settings for their brilliant yellow, orange, and red fall colors. They are also found in mature forests, where fire has not been present. Today, they are the only tree that is used for commercial syrup production, because it's sap has twice the sugar content of other Maple species.

Differences from Norway Maple:

The Sugar Maple tree does not have white sap in the leafstalks or buds. The leaves are a lighter green, with leaf sinuses deeper and more pronounced than Norway Maple's. The bark is much



more deeply furrowed on the Sugar Maple. It's fruits have wings that are nearly parallel, unlike the horizontal formation of the Norway variety. The



buds are long, sharp, cone-shaped, and gray-brown, unlike the rounded, plump, green-maroon buds of a Norway Maple.