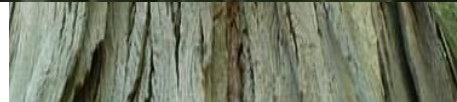


Plant ID

A quick overview

What are some ways you identify plants?

- Leaf
 - Fall Color
 - Size and Shape
- Bark
- Form
- Fruit
- Location
- Flower



Leaf Anatomy

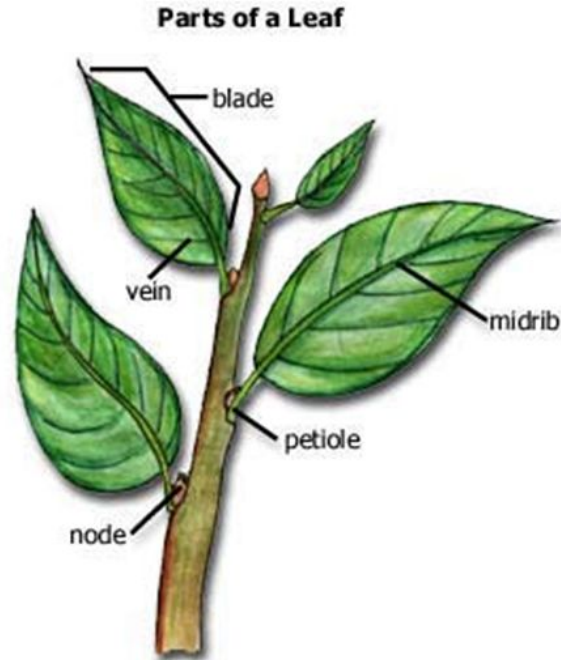
Simple vs Compound



Leaf Anatomy: Simple

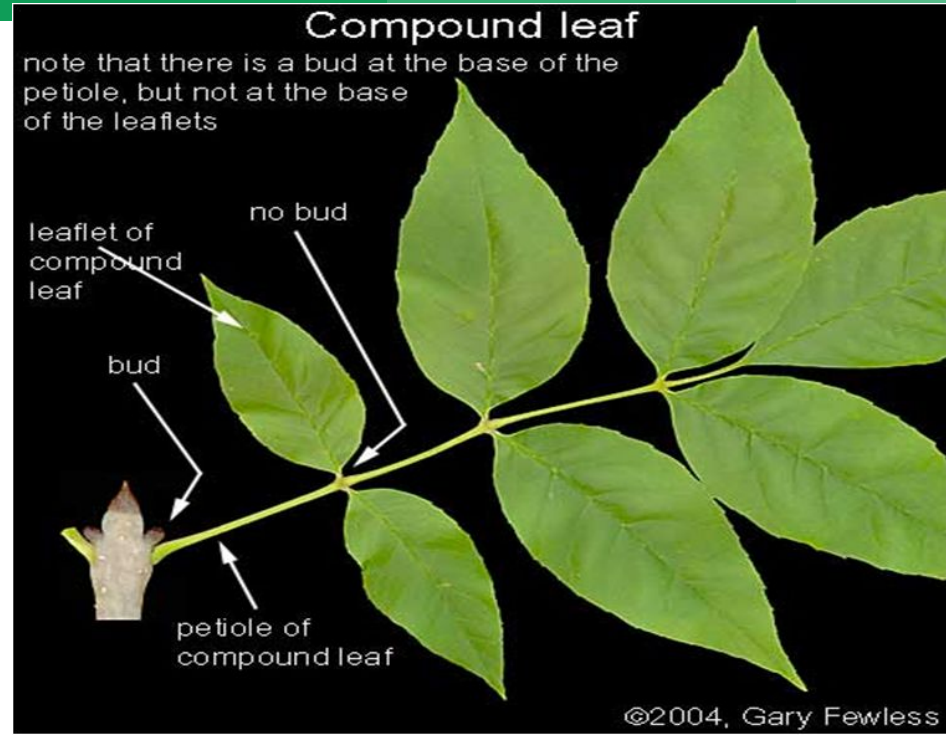
- A leaf whose blade is not divided to the midrib.

Merriam Webster



Leaf Anatomy: Compound

- A leaf in which the blade is divided to the midrib, forming two or more distinct blades or leaflets. *Merriam Webster*

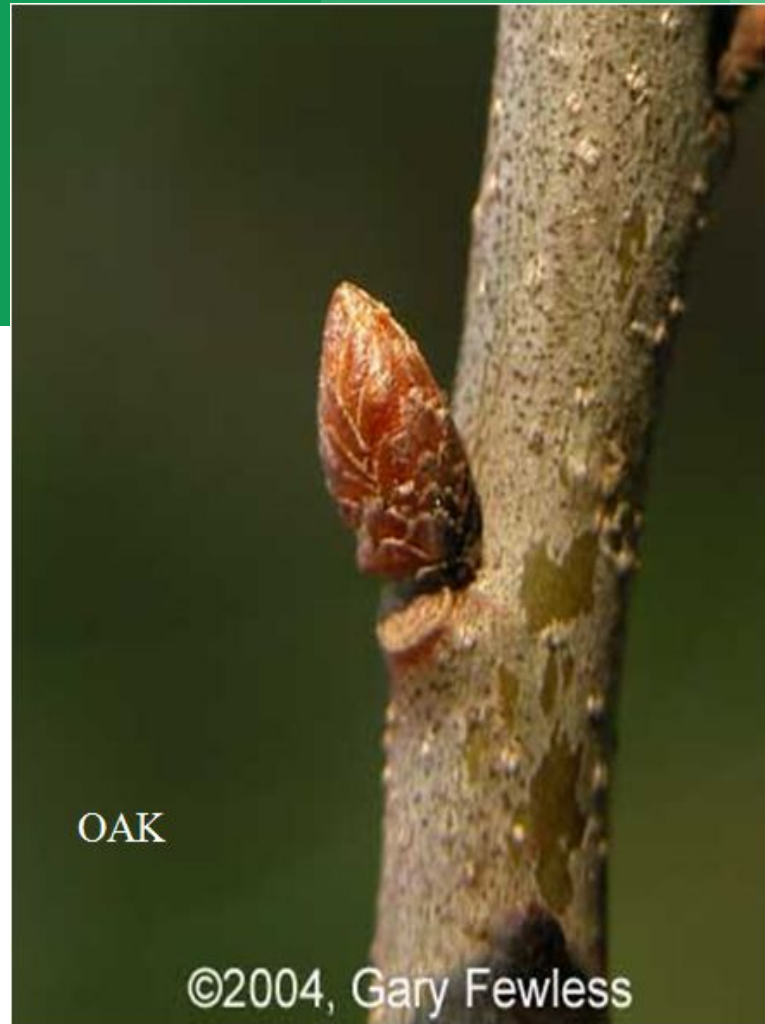
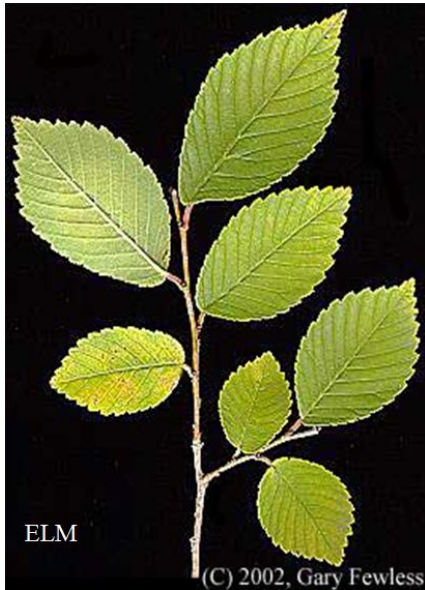


Arrangement

- Location of the leaf's and bud's attachment to the stem
- Alternate, Opposite, and whorled

Alternate

One bud/leaf per node



Opposite

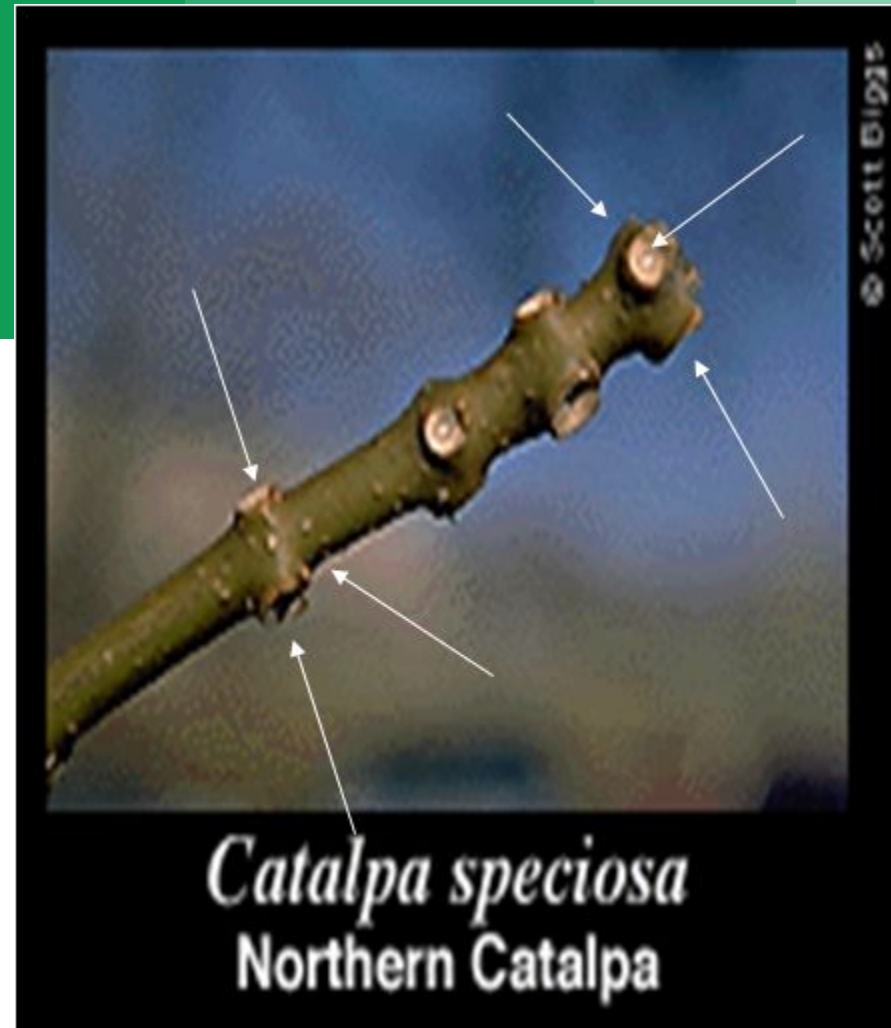
- Two leaves/buds per node
- Includes: Maple, Ash, Dogwood, Viburnum, Euonymus, Horse Chestnut Family, and Honeysuckle



(C) 2002, Gary Fewless

Whorled

- Three or more leaves/buds per node
- Few species we see are whorled
 - Catalpa
 - Buttonbush



Invasives You Will Encounter

- Bush Honeysuckle
- Japanese Honeysuckle
- Winter Creeper
- Autumn Olive
- Tree of Heaven
- Callery Pear

Bush Honeysuckle

- Simple Leaf
- Opposite leaf arrangement
- Light brown bark with ridges
- Hollow Pith
- White flower
- Red berries
- One of the FIRST plants to leaf out in the spring.
- One of the LAST plants to drop leaves in the fall.



Bush Honeysuckle



Bush Honeysuckle







Japanese Honeysuckle

- Vine
- Simple Leaf
- Opposite leaf arrangement
- White Flower
- Black berry



Japanese Honeysuckle



Wintercreeper Euonymus

- Vine
- Simple Leaf
- Opposite arrangement
- Evergreen Leaf
- Red fruit



Wintercreeper



Autumn Olive

- Simple leaf
- Alternate leaf arrangement
- Leaf dark green on top and silver underneath
- Red Fruit
- Smooth silver brown bark
- Stems often have spines



Autumn Olive

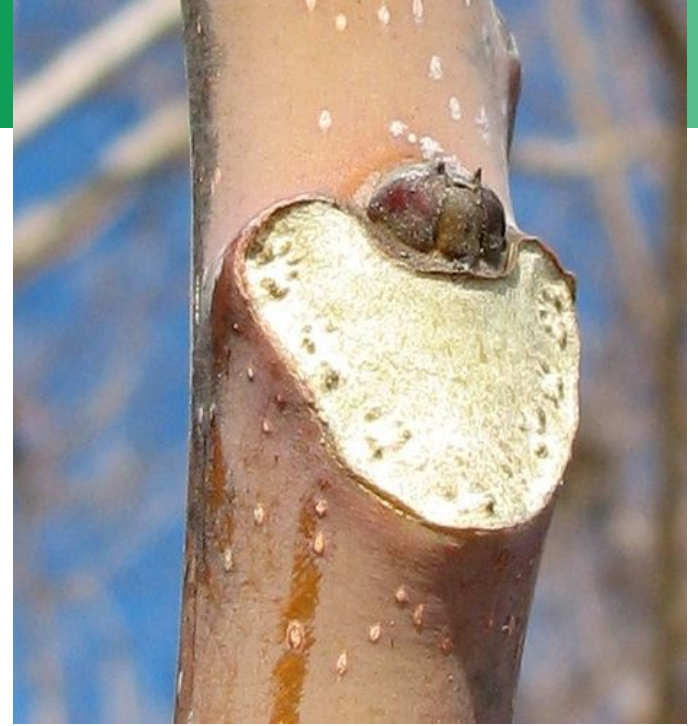


Tree of Heaven

- Large compound leaf
- Alternate leaf arrangement
- Extremely fast growing
- Smooth light brown bark turning gray as it matures
- Large leaf scars



Tree of Heaven



Callery Pear

- Simple leaf
- Alternate bud arrangement
- White showy flower
- Red to purple fall color
- Sharp spines are often present



Callery Pear



Native and desirable lookalikes

- Buck Brush
- Dogwoods
- Viburnums



Buck Brush

- AKA Coral Berry
- In the honeysuckle family
- Solid pith
- Coral to purple berries
- Smaller than bush honeysuckle



Dogwoods

- Several native shrub like dogwoods
 - Rough-leaf
 - Silky
 - Gray
- White cluster of flowers
- White or blue berries



Viburnums

- Two native with similar leaves
 - Blackhaw viburnum
 - Rusty blackhaw viburnum
- Have blue berry-like fruit
- Have white clustered flowers



POISON IVY

- Compound leaf with three leaflets
- Alternate leaf arrangement
- White berries
- Red fall leaf color
- Gray vines with reddish hairs
- Both the leaves and vines are poisonous and can cause a skin rash
- Is an important food source for birds, small mammals, and deer.



POISON IVY



Herbicide

Bush Honeysuckle - After cutting, a 20-percent solution of glyphosate should be applied to the cut stump either by spraying the stump with a low pressure hand-held sprayer or wiping the herbicide on the stump with a sponge applicator to prevent re-sprouting.

Japanese Honeysuckle - Glyphosate herbicide is the recommended treatment for this honeysuckle. A 1.5- to 2-percent solution (2 to 2.6 ounces of Roundup/gallon water) applied as a spray to the foliage will effectively eradicate Japanese honeysuckle. The herbicide should be applied after surrounding vegetation has become dormant in autumn but before a hard freeze (25 degrees F).

Wintercreeper - Vines should be cut by hand and each cut stem sprayed with glyphosate just after the last killing frost. While the Roundup label recommends a 50- to 100-percent concentration of Roundup for stump treatment, a 20-percent concentration has proven effective.

Herbicide

Autumn Olive - Glyphosate has been effective in controlling Autumn Olive when used as a 20-Percent solution and applied directly to the cut stump

Tree of Heaven - Suggested chemical control during July, August, and up to mid-September is to cut tree-of-heaven down to one inch from the ground and immediately apply glyphosate herbicide to the freshly cut stump using a paint brush or sponge applicator.

Callery Pear - In areas with light infestation, remove small trees by hand when the soil is moist, with care taken to remove the entire root. When too numerous, foliar spraying with a 2 to 5 percent systemic herbicide solution of glyphosate or triclopyr can be utilized in mid to late summer. Medium to large trees should be cut down and stumps treated immediately with herbicide to prevent re-sprouting. Effective herbicides include glyphosate and triclopyr at a 25 to 50 percent solution.

PPE (Personal Protective Equipment)

Nitrile, butyl, and neoprene gloves provide the best protection against pesticide exposure. Never use leather or fabric or lined gloves, as they absorb pesticides.

Most labels for glyphosate-based products have the signal word "CAUTION" and require closed-toed shoes, long sleeves, and pants while making an application.



Questions?

Bess Frissell

bess.frissell@como.gov