

JAPANESE BARBERRY CONTROL ALTERNATIVES



Jeffrey S. Ward

Department of Forestry and Horticulture

The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station



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The Nature Conservancy. 

SAVING THE LAST GREAT PLACES ON EARTH



University of
Connecticut

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SYSTEM



Regional
Water
Authority
Forestry

Aquarion Water Company
of Connecticut

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC HEALTH
Keeping Connecticut Healthy





Japanese Barberry – the problem

■ Human Health

- Increased nitrification
 - Decreased litter layer
 - Increased tick populations
- } May affect water quality in adjacent reservoirs

■ Ecosystem Health



- Lower tree regeneration
- Fewer herbaceous plants (wildflowers)










 **Centennial
Watershed
Forest**

  **UConn**

**Centennial
Watershed
Forest**

**Regional
Water
Authority**

 **Lord
Creek**

-  **Timing study (2006)**
-  **Alternatives study (2007)**
-  **Propane study (2008)**



www.ct.gov/caes

Crown



**New stems
arise from the
crown (top),
not from roots**

Roots







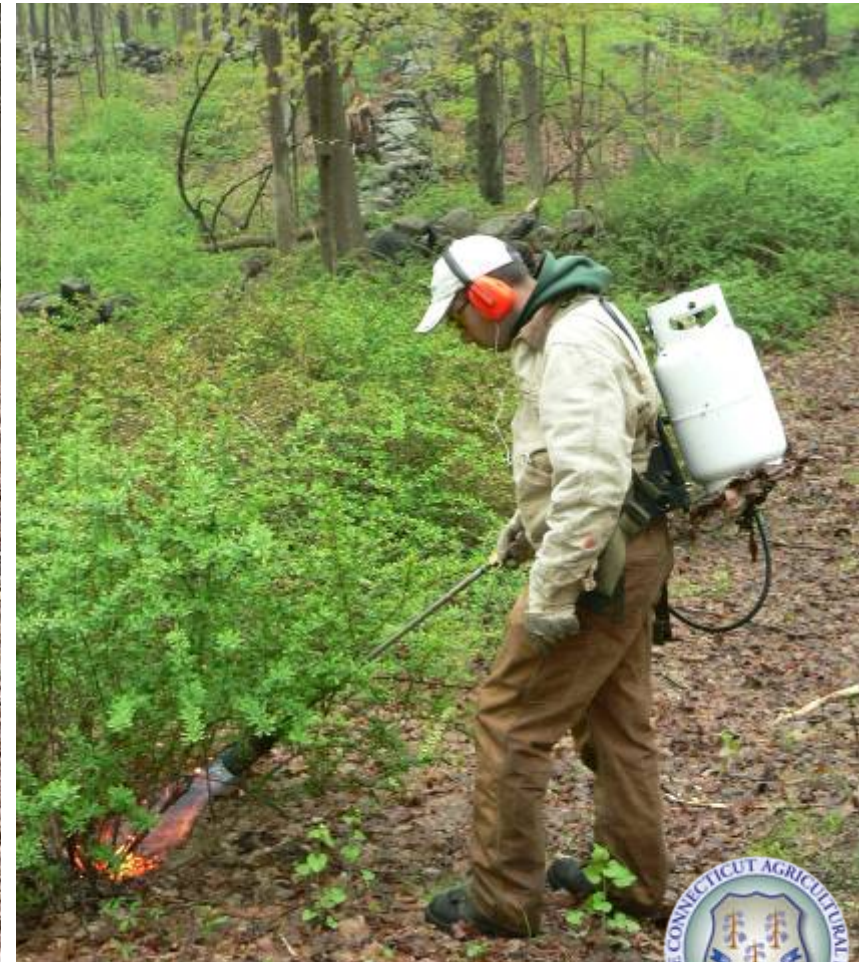


Initial timing not crucial

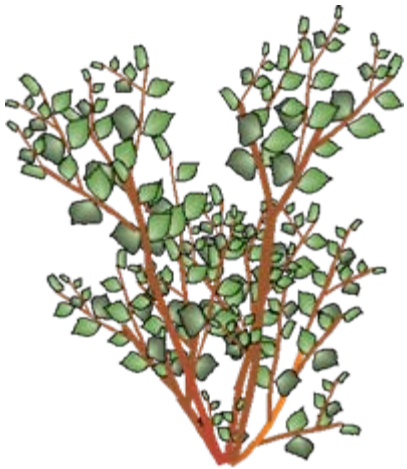
Dormant season



Growing season



2-Step Procedure



**Initial
healthy
plant**



**Step 1 – Kill
aboveground
tissues by
cutting or
with fire**

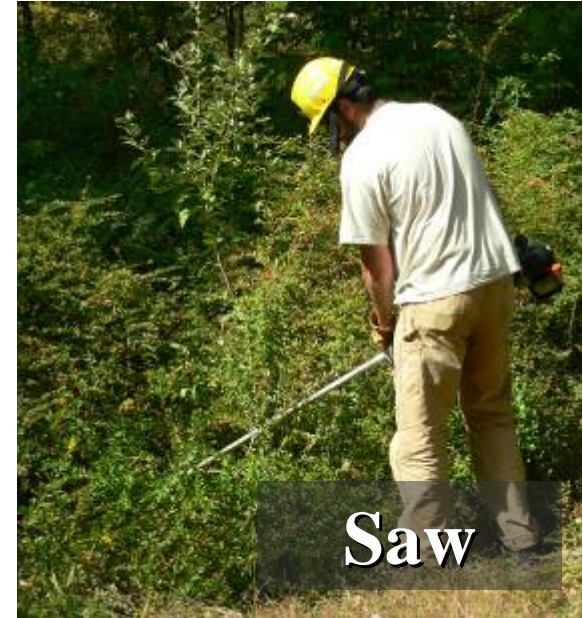


**Roots grow
new shoots,
lowers root
reserves**



**Step 2 – Kill
smaller
plants with
heat or
herbicides**

1st step – Reduce size



Prescribed fire

Effective (except dense clumps)

Relatively cheap (20+ acres)

Site/personnel limited



Brush saw

Effective (if ≤ 3 ft tall)

Moderate cost

Must get all stems



Chopper

Needs follow-up

Expensive

Needed if barberry taller than 3 ft



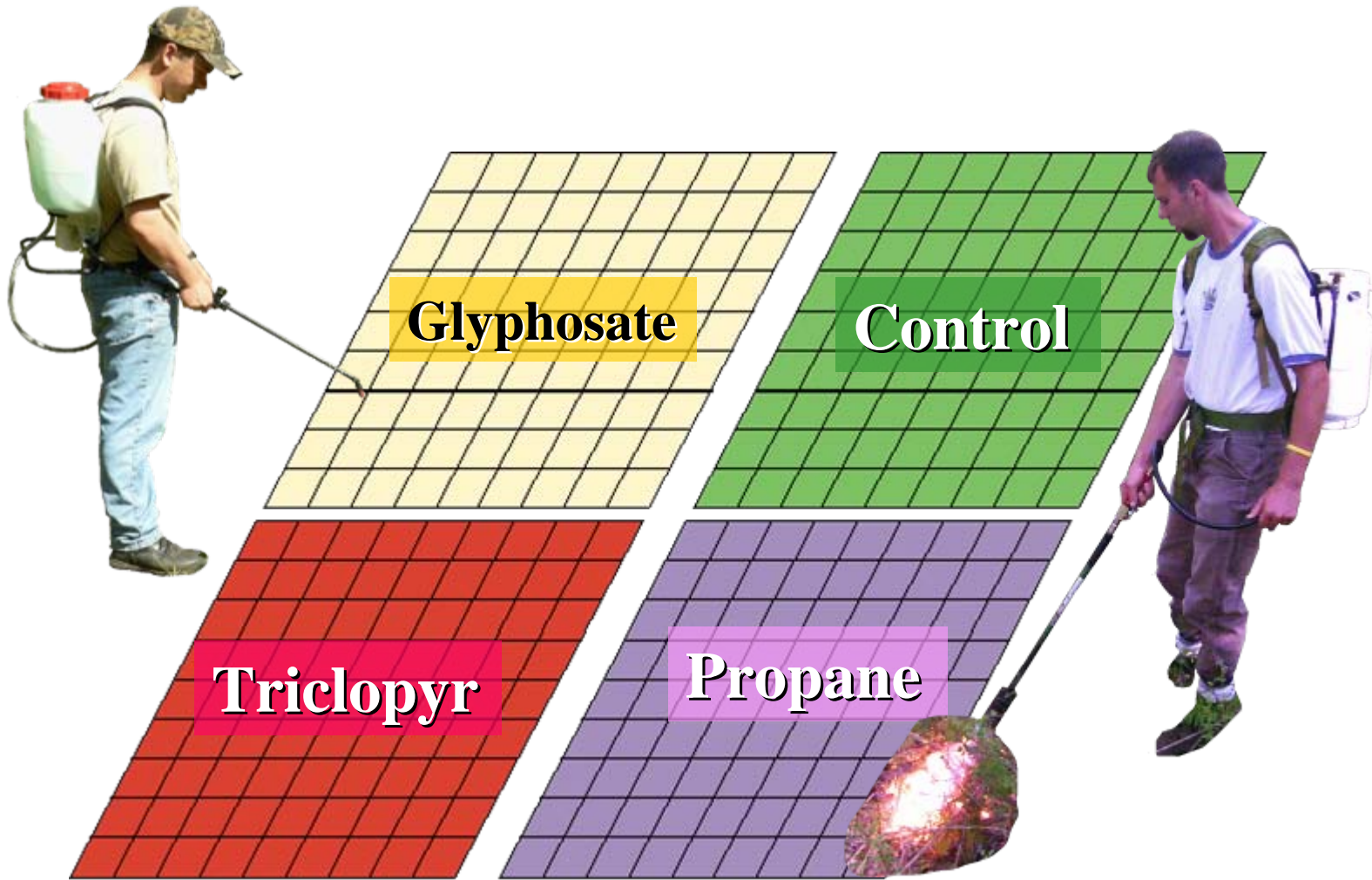
Follow-up is essential



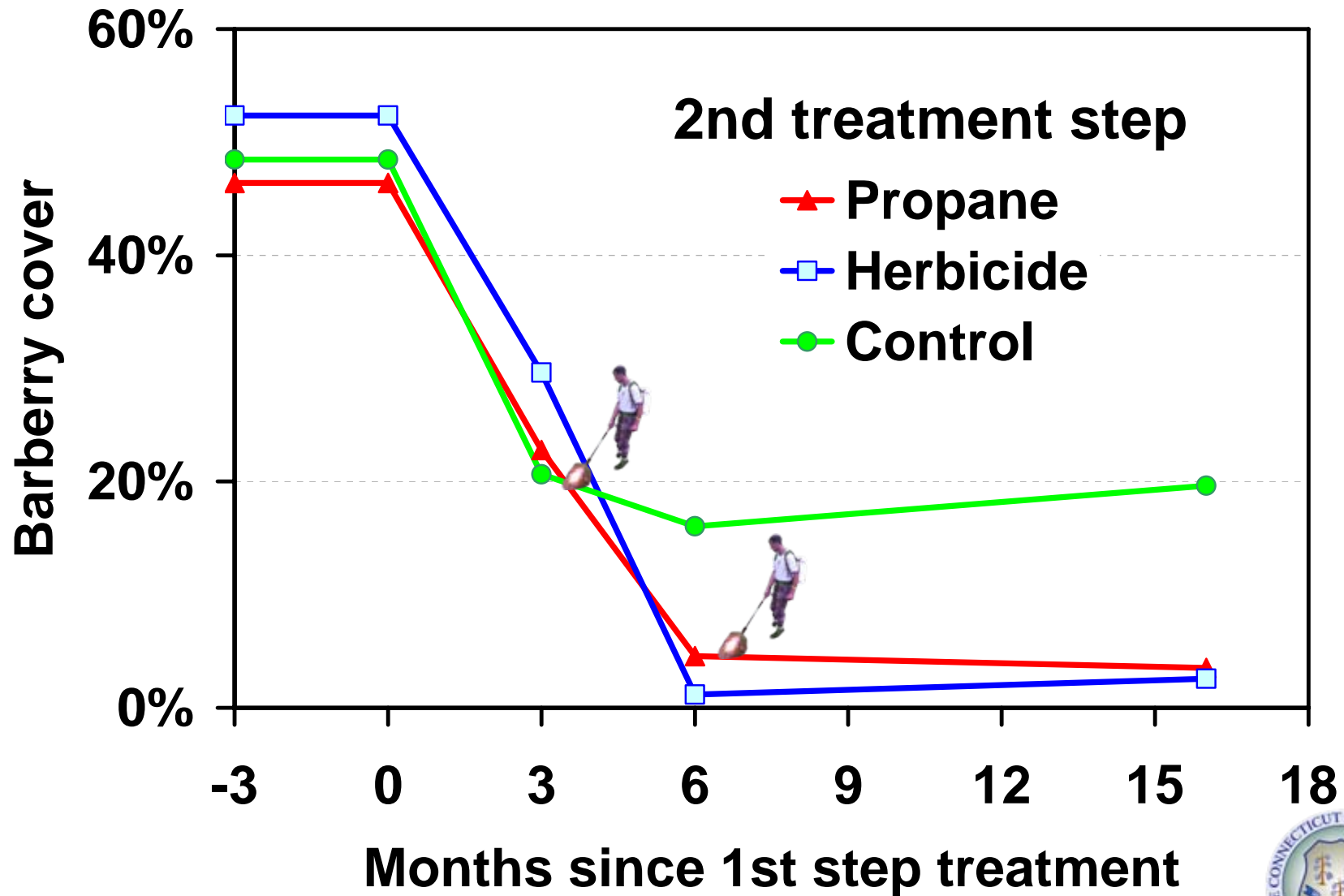
Clump #586	Crown size (feet)		Number of stems	Basal diam (ft)	Stem diameters (inch)		
	Height	Width			1st	2nd	3rd
March	6.7	6.9	45	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
September	2.3	2.3	20				



2nd step - Kill sprout clumps



Barberry can be controlled!

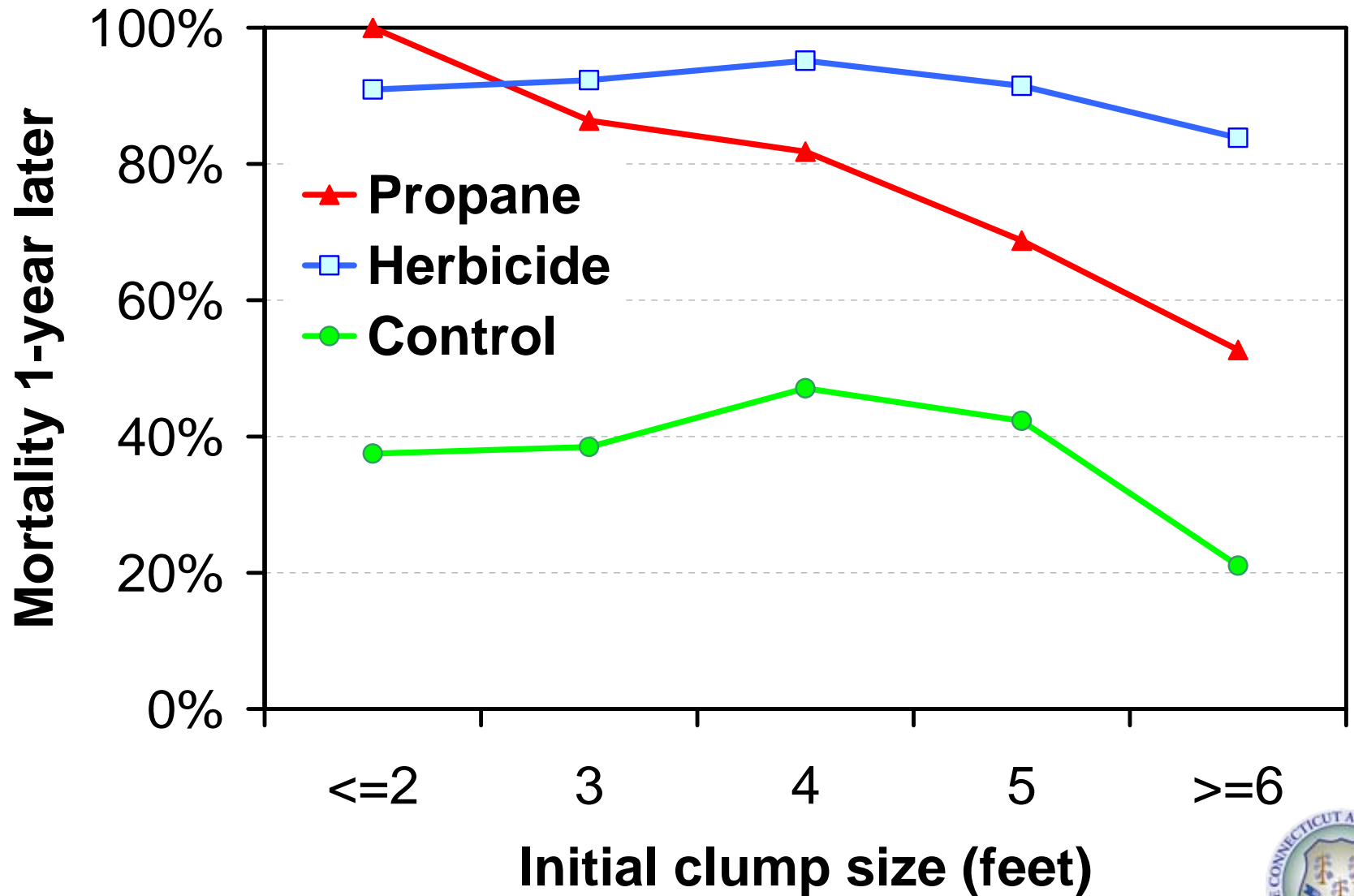


Propane torch useful for:

- Wetland areas
- Small patches or parks
- When volunteer labor pool available
- Leaf litter must be damp



Herbicide better for largest clumps



Consider herbicide where:

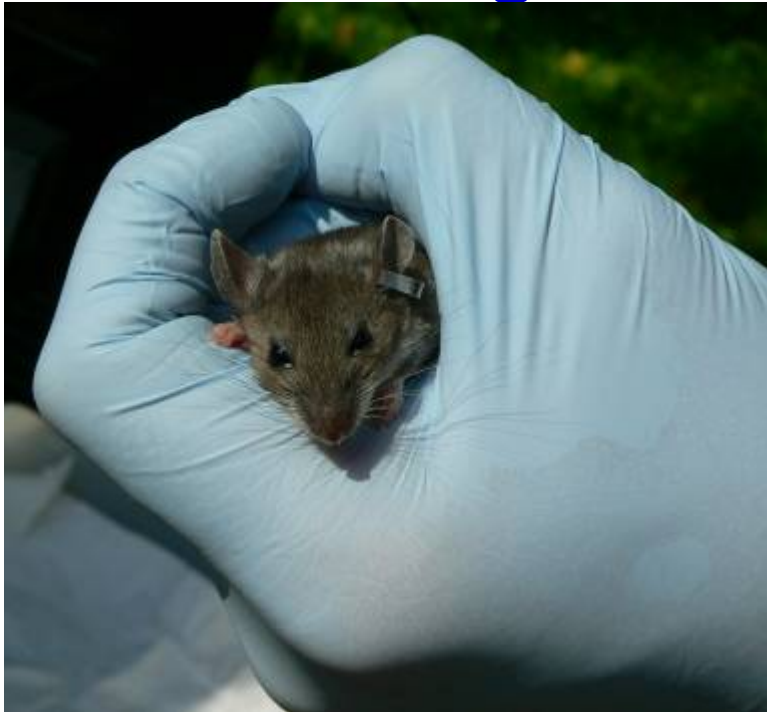
- Clumps larger than 4-feet
- Barberry is growing in full sun
- Where oriental bittersweet also present

- Native wildflowers and tree seedlings may be killed

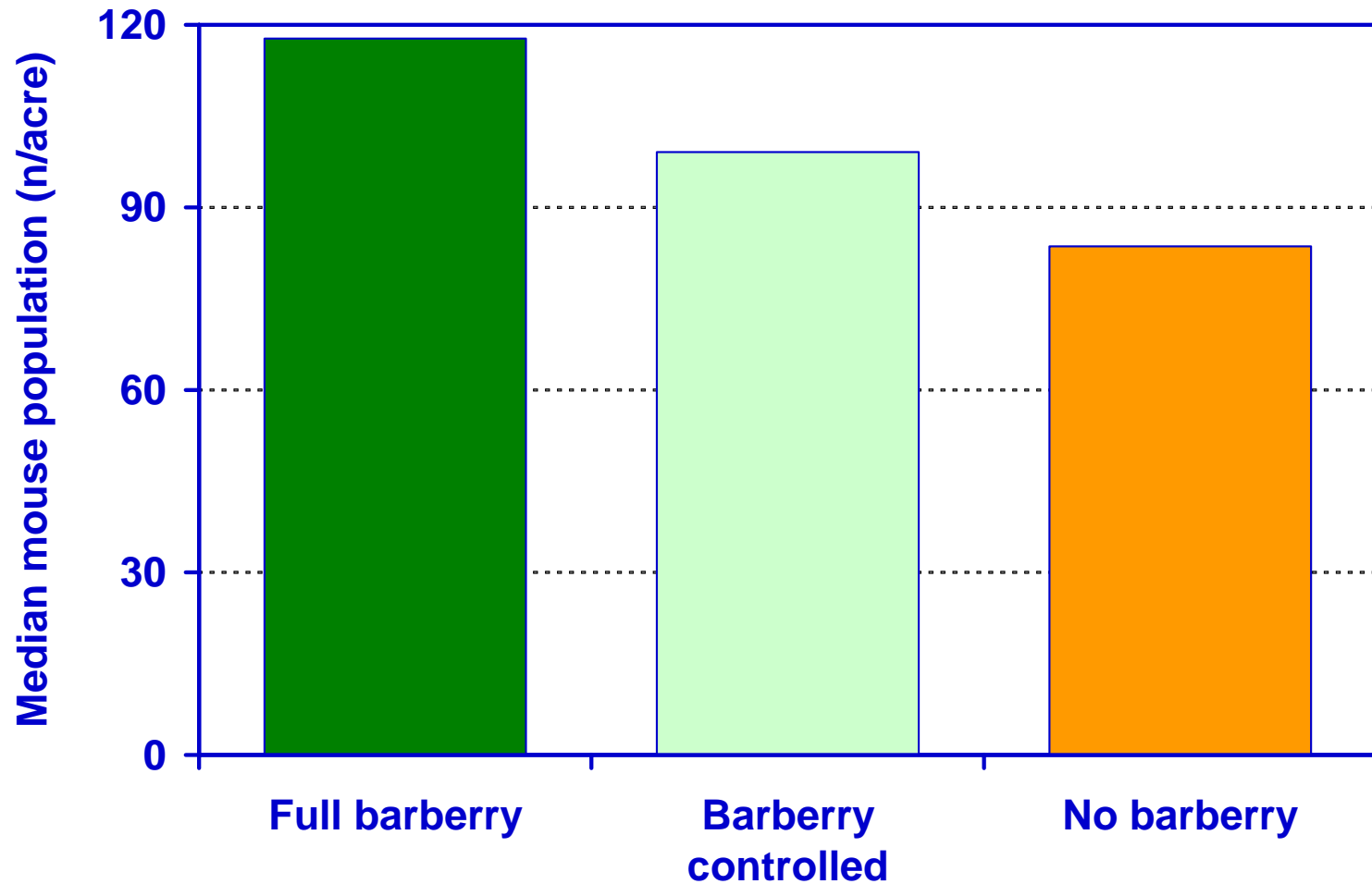


Potential to reduce tick populations

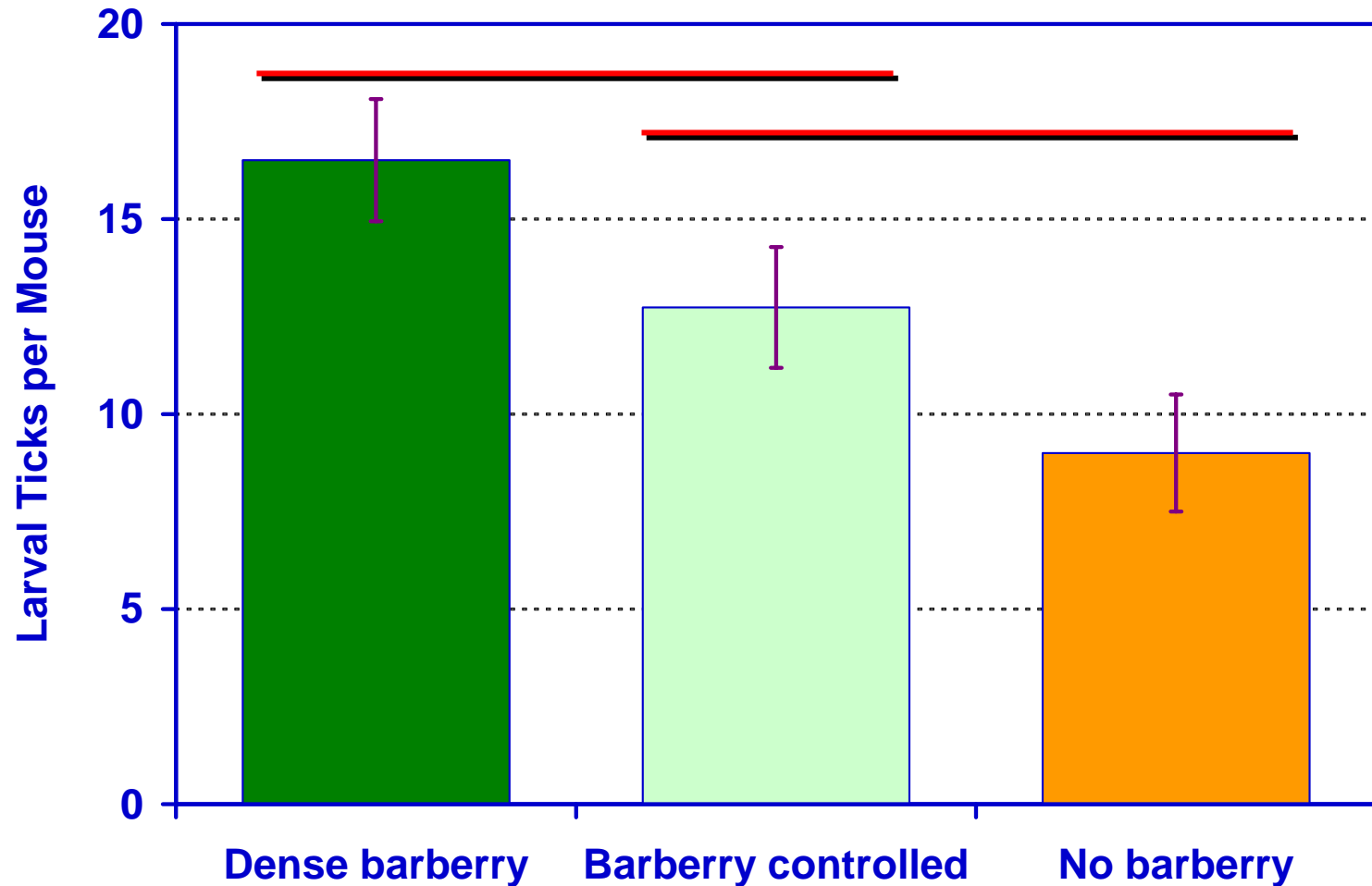
Scott C. Williams
Kirby C. Stafford III
Louis A. Magnarelli



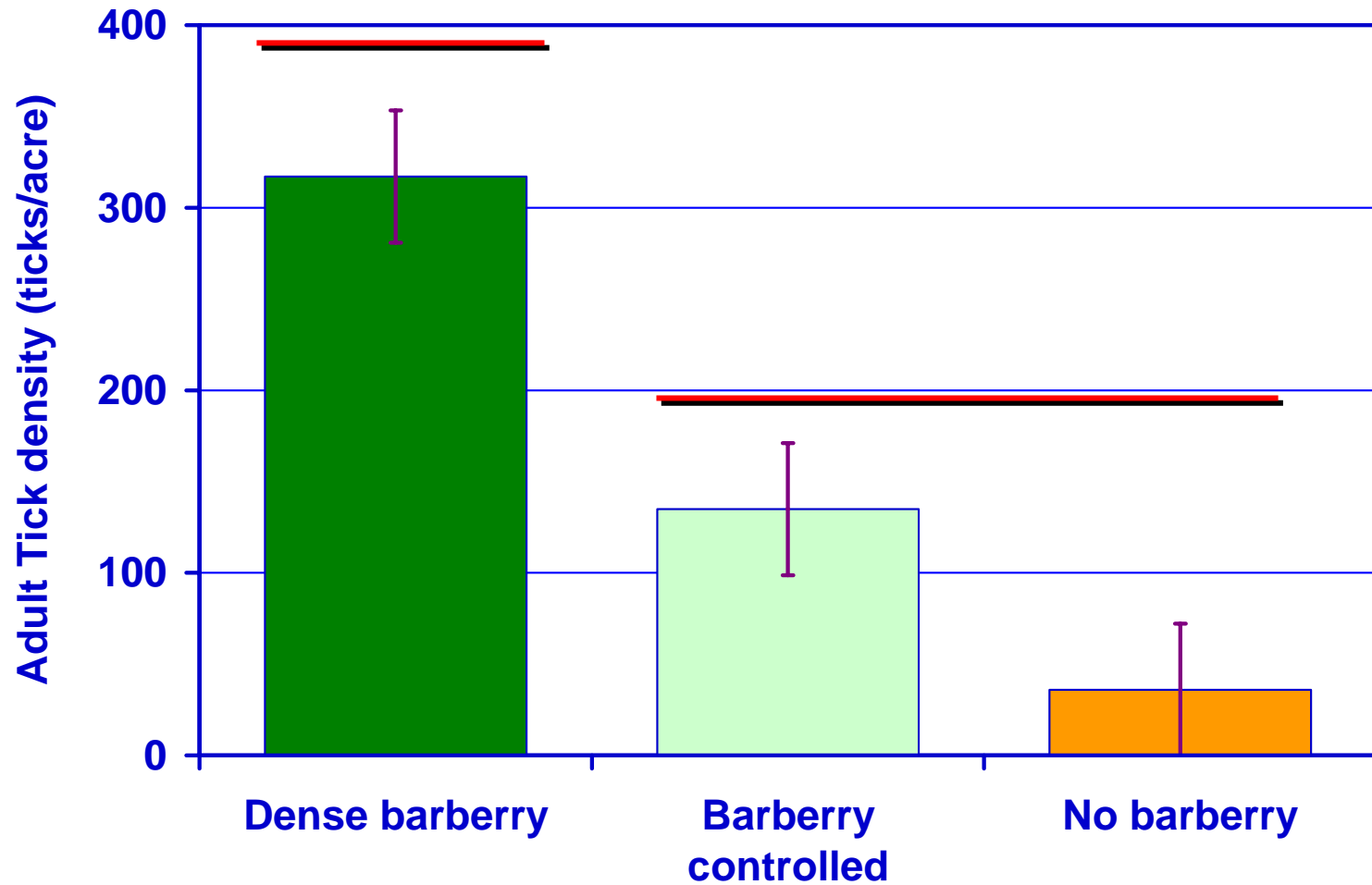
Barberry controlled → fewer mice



Less barberry → Fewer larval ticks



Barberry controlled → fewer adults ticks





No control

Controlled

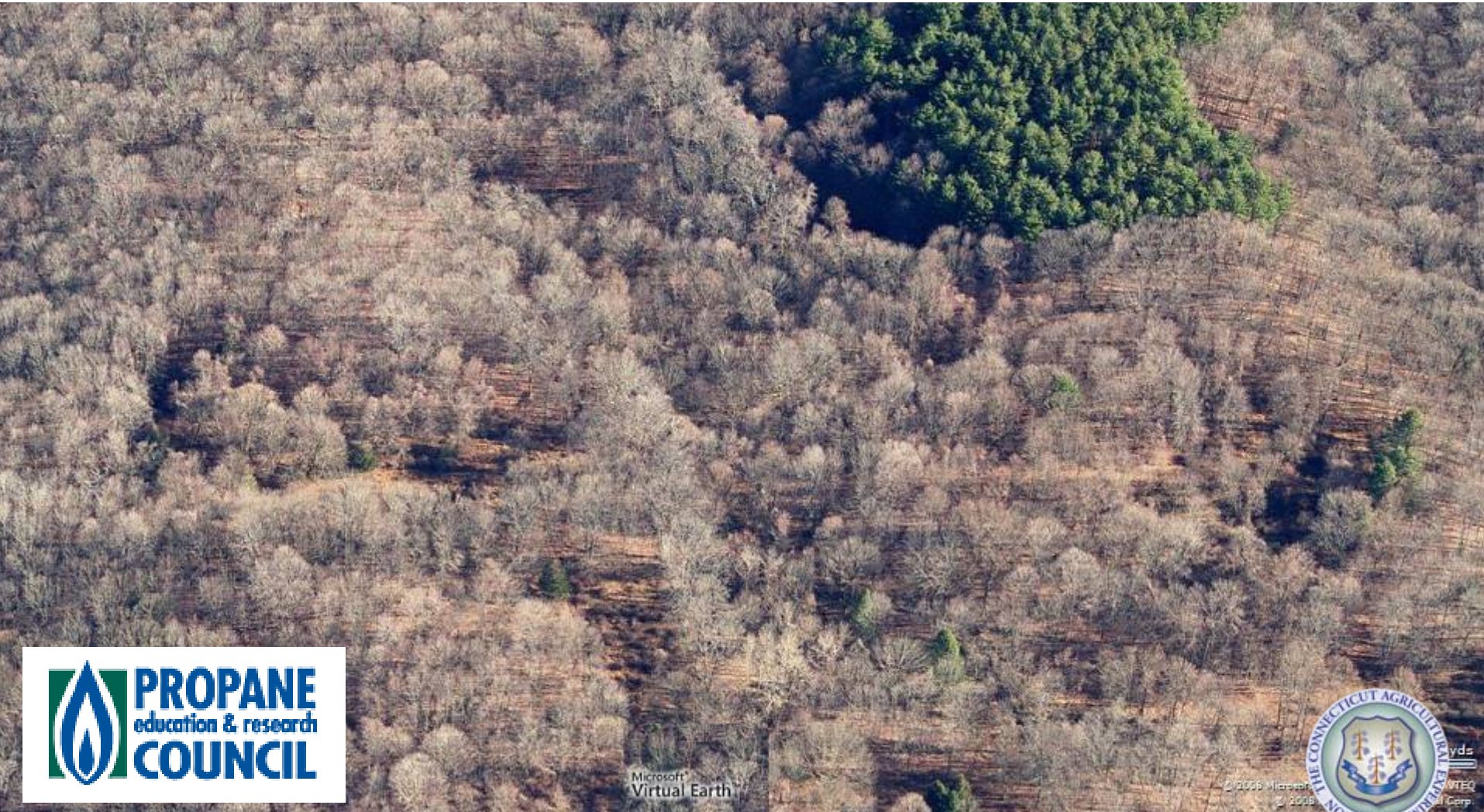
Barberry can be controlled, and propane provides an organic alternative

Barberry control appears to reduce tick populations



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Large scale (5+ acre) barberry control & Effect on mice and tick populations



Microsoft
Virtual Earth



Invasive / Deer Interactions







Propane torch studies

- Japanese stiltgrass
- Multiflora rose
- Honeysuckle
- Winged euonymus



Jeffrey S. Ward

Department of Forestry and Horticulture

123 Huntington Street

P. O. Box 1106

New Haven, CT 06504

Phone: 203.974.8495

Email: Jeffrey.Ward@po.state.ct.us

Website: www.ct.gov/caes