



Bark

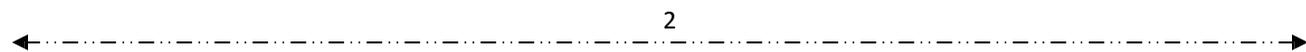
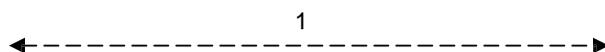


Flowers



Fruit & Seeds

Jan Feb March April May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec



Management Techniques

- (Late June-Dormant Season) Chemical. Treat a cut stump or girdled tree with ONE of the following chemicals listed below. If applying to cut stumps, spray the chemical on the cambium layer and down the sides of the trunk. Temperatures must be above freezing.
 - 4% triclopyr solution plus a surfactant (may also be used as a foliar spray)
 - 2,4D (use amount suggested on label)
 - Clopyralid solution (use amount suggested on label, may also be used as a foliar spray)
- (All Year) Mow. Mowing must be done annually in order to prevent the growth and spread of seedlings. This method is not recommended for sited with valuable native vegetation.
- (All Year) Basal Bark Applications. Utilize a product such as Pathfinder II (or similar product) for trees 4-6 inches in diameter. This technique works well in low density infestations or in areas with sensitive vegetation.

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: Keith Kanoti, Maine Forest Service; Paul Wray, Iowa State University; William Fountain, University of Kentucky; Richard Old, XID Services, Inc; Leslie J. Mehrhoff, University of Connecticut; Kevin Arvin; Lacy L. Hyche, Auburn University; Bugwood.org

Brochure Created By: Karen Clauson and Kacie Norton

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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.

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.

Black Locust

Robinia pseudoacacia

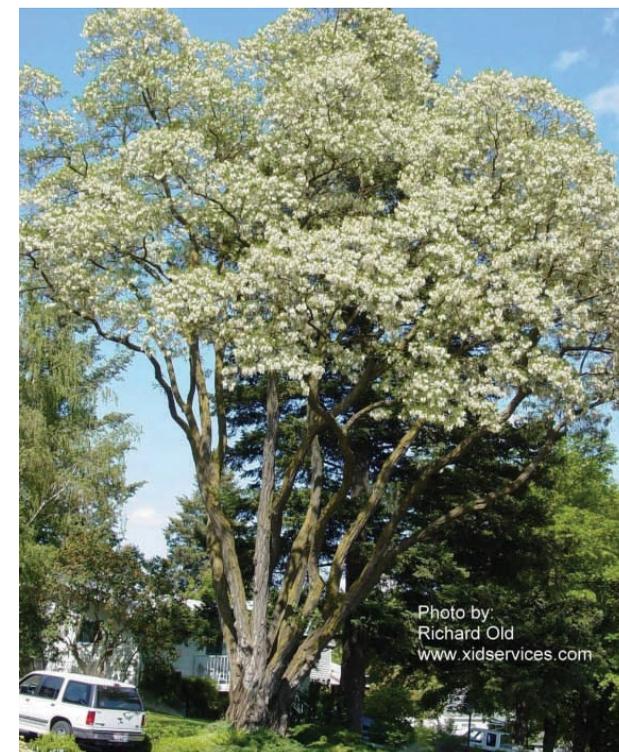


Photo by:
Richard Old
www.xidservices.com

A SERIOUS THREAT
To
Iowa's Prairies/Grasslands

What is Black Locust?

- A fast growing tree of the legume family.
- Native to southern Appalachia and the Ozarks.
- Planted in the Midwest in the early 1900's for soil erosion, bee nectar, and lumber.
- Found on sunny, dry, and often disturbed sites.



What does Black Locust Look Like?

Identifying traits: Grows up to 100 feet tall, with dark and furrowed bark. Leaves are alternate and contain 7 to 21 paired leaflets. Large and drooping clusters of white, pea-like flowers bloom in May and June. Dark brown seedpods can be seen from September through the following spring.

Trunk:

Young trees have smooth green bark. Mature trees develop deep, dark furrows with dark flat topped ridges. Thorns appear in pairs on smaller branches where the leaves attach to the stem.



Leaves:

Alternate, pinnately compound, up to 12 inches long, with 7 to 21 paired oval leaflets. Leaflets are dark blue-green on the topside and pale underneath. Slow to leaf out in the spring.



Flowers:

White pea-like flowers hang in long, large clusters. Flowers are fragrant and bloom in May and June.

Fruit:

Shiny, smooth, long, and narrow seedpods bear 4 to 8 seeds. Due to a thick coat, seeds rarely germinate. Seedpods appear in September and remain until the following spring.



Reproduction:

Each tree contains an extensive root system, that spreads through rhizomes. Tree easily clones by root suckering and stump sprouting.

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.



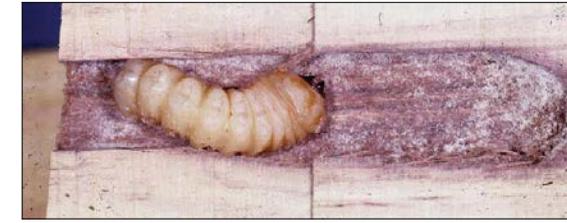
Before selecting trees to plant in your landscape evaluate the growing conditions of the site (i.e. soil, drainage, sunlight, space, etc.) and attempt to select tree species that will be adaptable to the available growing conditions.

Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)-

This native deciduous tree can grow up to 90 feet tall. It is a valuable landscaping plant for its: 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.



Native Control Techniques- Locust borer (*Megacyllene robiniae*)



The Locust Borer is an insect that naturally helps control the infestation of Black Locust populations. This borer only feeds on Black Locust trees. The insect weakens the tree by tunneling into the tree's trunk and branches. These tunnels then weaken the entire structure of the tree, allowing them to easily blow over in strong winds.

The insect begins work in the fall when the females lay eggs in cracks and wounds on the Black Locust tree. The larvae hibernate under the bark over winter. In the spring wet spots will appear on the bark, the first sign that the larvae are tunneling in the inner bark. By summer time white colored sawdust will appear on the bark. When the sawdust is yellow in color, the larvae have burrowed into the heartwood.



Adults are most abundant in September, when they are found feeding on the pollen of goldenrod blossoms.

What is the threat to Iowa?

- Grows well in sunny dry sites, but quickly shades out native prairie/savanna species.
- Produces a chemical that prevents other plants from growing in the same area.
- Leaves, seeds, and bark are toxic to humans and livestock if ingested.