tansy ragwort

where

- Found on disturbed sites, grazed pasture, clearcuts and roadsides.
- Grows in full sun or partial shade.
- Thrives in dry or moist sites.

why

- It's toxic to cattle, deer, pigs, horses and goats.
- The alkaloids in tansy ragwort taint honey produced by bees, making it too bitter and off-color to market.
- Displaces native vegetation.

how

- Wear gloves!
- If already in bloom, deadhead and bag flowers, then pull.
- Leave stalks on site, unless in grazing area.
- Don't compost heads.

english holly

where

- Found in mature and immature forested understories.
- Grows in shade, partial shade or sun.
- Prefers moist sites.

why

- Shades out natives.
- Dramatically alters soil conditions which makes it tough for natives to compete.
- Loves riparian areas and is a water hog.
- Extremely low mortality rate.
- Cut stumps sucker profusely.
- It is toxic to humans.

how

- Pull small suckers by hand, ensuring you get the roots.
- Pull smaller trees with a Pullerbear.
- Cut taller trees and cap stumps to prevent sprouting.

scotch broom

where

- Found in disturbed areas, along roadsides and open spaces.
- Thrives in full sun and partial shade.
- Tolerates dry infertile sites.

why

- Increases wildfire fuel loads, escalating wildfire intensity.
- Obstructs site lines on roads, resulting in increased maintenance costs for removal.
- Limits movement of large animals.
- Displaces native plant species, and invades rangelands. A serious competitor to conifer seedlings.

how

- Pull juveniles by hand.
- Remove larger plants by cutting below soil surface or using a Pullerbear.
- Burn on site if possible.

gorse

where

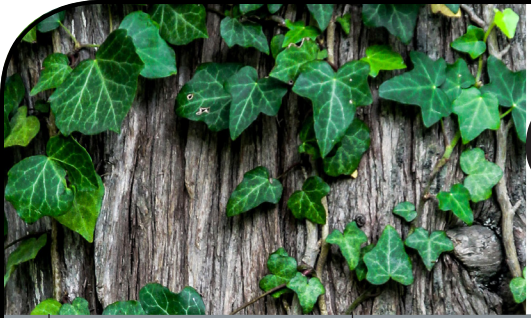
- Found in disturbed areas, along roadsides and open spaces.
- Thrives in full sun and partial shade.
- Tolerates dry infertile sites.

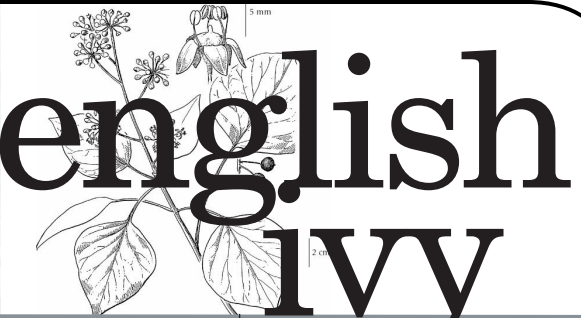
why

- Its aggressive colonization and spiny nature can make a site inaccessible.
- A fire hazard where it occurs in dense thickets on dry sites.
- Excludes most native plants from the sites it inhabits.
- A threat to biodiversity.

how

- Cut/slash down and remove root crowns or they will resprout.
- Use a handsaw or chainsaw for larger diameter plants. Root systems needs to be removed. Dig out or use a Pullerbear.
- Burn on site if possible.





english ivy

where

- Found in open mature and immature understories, growing horizontally and vertically.
- Thrives in shade and partial shade.
- Grows in moist or dry sites.

why

- Smothers out native plants.
- The excessive weight of it growing on native plants can leave them more vulnerable to blowdown and disease.
- Creates unsuitable wildlife habitat and forage availability.
- Can damage infrastructure and trees it grows on.
- Toxic to humans when eaten.

how

- Cut ivy on the ground into sections and roll it forward on top of itself.
- Mulch area to prevent further rooting.
- Tree ivy: cut every vine around a tree base. Repeat at shoulder height.

daphne

where

- Found in forest understories in disturbed or undisturbed soil.
- Tolerant of sun and shade.
- Prefers moist sites.

why

- Takes over natural vegetation very aggressively.
- Toxic sap can cause skin rashes, nausea, swelling of the tongue, and coma.

how

- Wear protective gloves and clothing.
- Can pull small seedlings.
- Dig up larger plants, ensuring that you get the whole root system.
- Loose seeds in the area should be collected.
- Pullerbears are effective.

black knapweed

where

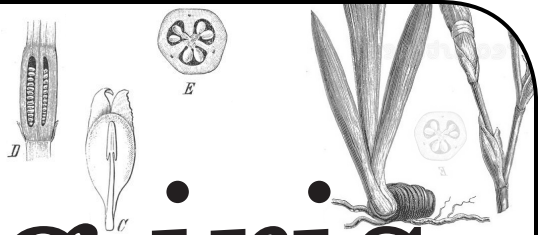
- Found in meadows, grasslands and roadsides.
- Thrives in sun.
- Grows in moist or dry sites.

why

- Suppresses native vegetation.
- Can increase runoff and erosion.
- Extremely invasive but not yet widespread.
- Can permanently alter soil chemistry.

how

- Give high priority.
- Dig or pull out small infestations, removing all roots.
- Clean all footwear, pets, equipment and vehicles when leaving an infested area.
- For larger infestations, cut plants prior to flowering (at least 3 cm below the ground).



flag iris

where

- Found in ditches, wetlands and shallow ponds.

why

- Reproduces quickly by seed, root system and fragmentation.
- Creates a thick mat that damages wildlife habitat.
- Toxic to livestock.

how

- Can hand pull, dig or cut, but must ensure no pieces are left.
- Can smother the plants with a layer of heavy rubber matting (can take around 70 days).