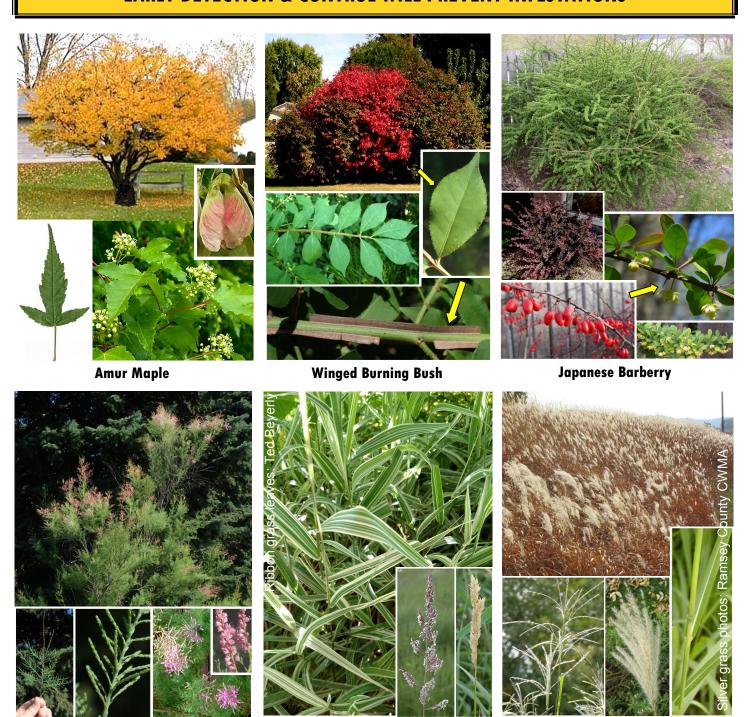
Ramsey County Cooperative Weed Management Area

## NOT-WANTED

INVASIVE SHRUBS & GRASSES IN YOUR LANDSCAPE!

## **EARLY DETECTION & CONTROL WILL PREVENT INFESTATIONS**





**Ribbon / Variegated Reed Canary Grass** 

**Chinese / Amur Silver Grass** 



For more information visit the RCCWMA Website: www.co.ramsey.mn.us/cd/cwma.htm or visit us on Facebook





Ramsey County Cooperative Weed Management Area

## 'O'I'-WAN'

## INVASIVE SHRUBS & GRASSES IN YOUR LANDSCAPE!

These shrubs and grasses may spread from your yard to natural areas; displacing native plants and disrupting woodland, grassland or aquatic ecosystems.

native plant communities.

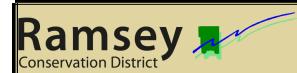
Leaves are opposite and toothed. Inconspicuous tan and tightly closed when mature. forests in Minnesota.

JAPANESE BARBERRY (Berberis thunbergii), a AMUR / CHINESE SILVER GRASS (Miscanthus seeds. the Minnesota Noxious Weed Restricted List.

AMUR MAPLE (Acer ginnala) was imported from TAMARISK or SALT CEDAR (Tamarix ssp.) is northern Asia in the late 1800s for its bright red, a shrub or small tree with scaly, cedar-like orange and yellow fall color. Found in roadside leaves, which contain volatile oils. Flowers are plantings, hedges and wind-breaks; may grow 20 long, thin, pink or white spikes; blooms June feet high and 30 feet wide, with smooth gray September. This species affects water levels and bark. Opposite, narrow leaves are three-lobed; increases riparian wildfires in the western U.S. the middle lobe longest; reaching 3 to 5 inches. One mature plant may remove 60 + gallons of Small clusters of yellowish to white **flowers** groundwater each day with its deep taproot. bloom April - May. A vast number seeds are Special leaf glands accumulate salt. As leaves held in narrow-angled samara pairs, each 1 - 1.5 drop over time, soil salinity increases, preventing Seeds inside samaras small and flat growth of other plants. Wind and water disperse in comparison to native maples. Amur maple is seeds, also spreads vegetatively. Becoming a replacing native woodland and savanna shrubs in problem nearby in North Dakota; planting is not recommended.

WINGED BURNING BUSH (Euonymus alatus) RIBBON GRASS (Phalaris arundinacea), a color is a shrub up to 15 feet tall with bright pink to red variation of invasive Reed Canary Grass; grows fall color. Corky wings on twigs and branches up to 6.5 feet tall. Sparse, open, 4 - 6 inch long help distinguish it from native eastern wahoo. flower spikes, held high above leaves, become white **flowers.** Blooms in late spring. Fruits are May - June. Papery "ears" extend up the stem eaten by birds who spread the seeds. Also from leaf attachments. Invades shorelines, rain spreads vegetatively from roots. Long identified gardens, ditches, wetlands and other wet areas. as invasive in the eastern U.S.; it is now invading Spreads by seed and rhizome, forcing out native plants. Difficult to eradicate once established.

thorny shrub, may or may not have purple-red sacchariflorus), incorrectly referred to as pampas foliage. 1-6' tall. Leaves are rounded, arranged grass, is a perennial, ornamental grass, 3 - 10 in whorled clusters above a single sharp spine, feet tall. Forms thick monocultures; replacing Shade tolerant. Blooms in May. Flowers are other species as they expand. Leaves up to 1 yellow and hang in groups of 2 - 4. Red, teardrop inch wide x 40 inches long with a prominent, shaped fruits are eaten by birds, spreading the sharp, white mid-vein. Blooms late July to early Range is expanding in the Midwest. August. Silvery or white flowers start thin and Seedy varieties will be phased out of Minnesota shimmery; becoming plume-like, lasting through nurseries by December of 2017. Beginning late fall or winter. Infests roadsides and wet January 2018, seedy varieties will be added to places: ditches, stream, lake and wetland edges. Spread mechanisms are under investigation.



RAMSEY COUNTY COOPERATIVE WEED MANAGEMENT AREA (RCCWMA) A RAMSEY CONSERVATION DISTRICT PROGRAM Contact carole.gernes@rwmwd.org; (651) 792-7977