

Project Name: Rock Creek Park National Park, DC

Activity: On the Ground Invasive Plant Management

Approximate Area of Project: 176 acres

Progress:

IPC, Inc. has been working at Rock Creek National Park for five years. In year one, IPC was chosen to work on a site that required high selectivity in a hardwood forest setting. IPC has since completed approximately 176 acres of control in hardwood forests where a large percentage of the understory were non native invasive species. Several methodologies were used on these sites. Garlic mustard was hand pulled, bagged and hauled away; Oriental bittersweet was treated by cutting the larger vines <2 inches from the ground and immediately stump treated with the appropriate herbicide, followed by foliar application to all bittersweet foliage no higher than three feet. Other species that were low lying were foliar sprayed. Several tree species were also basal bark treated. Recent treatments have included management in riparian areas of Rock Creek for lesser celandine, mile a minute, Microstegium and porcelain berry.



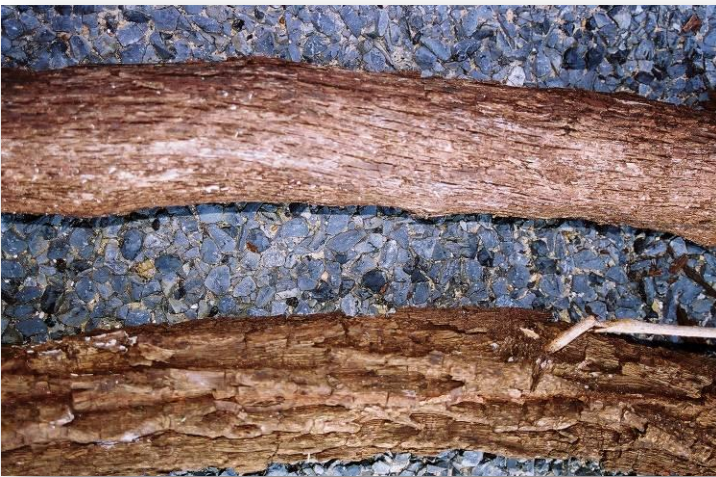
Sandwiched between the busy streets of Washington DC, Rock Creek Park has been constantly barraged with invasive species throughout the years. IPC controlled this Chinese Wisteria using cut stump methods on the smaller plants growing throughout the upper portion of this site. This was followed by a foliar application of Garlon 3A in sections overrun like the one in this picture. This site contained several desirable natives such as spice bush which required IPC use more selective methods.

Plants Managed at Rock Creek National Park

<i>Scientific Name</i>	Common name	Cut and Treat	Girdle	Foliar Spray	Grub	Basal Bark
Tree Species						
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Silk tree	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Princess tree	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Paper mulberry	X	X	X	X	X
Acer sp.	Norway and Japanese maple	X	X	X	X	X
Multistemmed Species						
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry	X		X		
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Privet	X		X	X	X
<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	Fragrant honeysuckle	X		X	X	X
<i>L. maackii</i>	Amur honeysuckle	X		X	X	X
<i>L. Morrowii</i>	Morrow's honeysuckle	X		X	X	X
<i>L. tatarica</i>	Tartarian honeysuckle	X		X	X	X
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose	X		X		X
<i>Elaeagnus fortunei</i>	Autumn olive	X		X		X
<i>Viburnum dilatatum</i>	Linden viburnum	X		X	X	X
<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Double file viburnum	X		X	X	X
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Burning bush	X		X	X	X
Herbaceous Species						
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic mustard			X	X	
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese knotweed			X	X	
<i>Microstegium vinineum</i>	Japanese stiltgrass			X	X	
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i> L.	Lesser celandine			X	X	
Vine Species						
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Climbing Euonymous	X		X	X	
<i>Celastrus orbiculata</i>	Oriental bittersweet	X		X	X	
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	X		X	X	
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Periwinkle			X	X	
<i>Vinca major</i>	Large-leafed periwinkle			X	X	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	X		X	X	
<i>Wisteria spp</i>	Chinese wisteria	X		X		
<i>Ampelopsis brevipedicularis</i>	Porcelain berry	X		X		



Although IPC was dealing with many multistemmed species on the Rock Creek sites, one of the most obvious plants was the Chinese wisteria.



IPC treated various multistemmed species while working at Rock Creek, but one of the primary vine species was porcelain berry. In most places porcelain berry (lower vine) was intertwined with grapevine (upper vine). IPC employees understand the defining characteristics between native and non native plants and work with caution to eliminate only the target species.



IPC uses a blue dye mixed with chemical applications such as this one at Rock Creek on Oriental bittersweet. This allows our clients and crew certainty that all plants have been treated.