

# Phenology\* and management calendar of 12 common roadside invasive plant species in Vermont

\*Phenology = cyclical phases of plant or animal life based on climate; varies by microclimate (latitude, elevation, orientation)

Compiled with help from the Vermont Chapter of the Nature Conservancy Wise on Weeds Treatment Sheets and the Vermont Department Forests, Parks & Recreation's "12 Invasive Plants Commonly Found in Vermont." Learn more about invasive plants at [VTinvasives.org](http://VTinvasives.org).

Name	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	
<b>Japanese barberry</b> ( <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> ) and <b>common barberry</b> ( <i>Berberis vulgaris</i> )	Leaf out							
	Flowering			Seed production				
	Hand cut or mow							
Manual removal of barberry can be very effective. Cutting or mowing slows the spread but will not eradicate it. A foliar herbicide application or direct flame weeding is usually required.								
<b>Common buckthorn</b> ( <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> ) and <b>glossy buckthorn</b> ( <i>Frangula alnus</i> )	Leaf out							
	Flowering			Seed production				
	Hand cut or mow							
<b>Shrub honeysuckle</b> ( <i>Lonicera</i> spp.)	Leaf out							
	Flowering			Seed production				
	Mow							
<b>Dame's rocket</b> ( <i>Hesperis matronalis</i> )	Leaf out							
	Flowering		Seed production					
	Mowing reduces seed development but the plant can reflower. Mow 2–5 times annually before the plant reflowers to reduce population.							
<b>Garlic mustard</b> ( <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> )	Leaf out: January–December (basal rosettes stay green year round)							
	Flowering		Seed production					
	Mow							
Mowing is not recommended. Hand pulling or use of foliar herbicide before seed set is effective.								
<b>Multiflora rose</b> ( <i>Rosa multiflora</i> )	Leaf out							
	Flowering			Seed production				
	Mow							
Repeated mowing 3–6 times per growing season for 2–4 years can control multiflora rose infestations. Young plants can be pulled by hand.								
<b>Wild chervil</b> ( <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> )	Leaf out							
	Flowering			Seed production				
	Mow							
Wild chervil can flower multiple times in one season. Repeated mowing before seed set helps control infestations.								
<b>Wild parsnip</b> (a.k.a. poison parsnip) ( <i>Pastinaca sativa</i> )	Leaf out							
	Flowering			Seed production				
	Mow							
<b>Common reed</b> ( <i>Phragmites australis</i> )	Leaf out							
						Flowering		Seed
	Mow							
Common reed is easily spread by movement of underground stolon fragments during construction or roadwork. Clean equipment of plant fragments after mowing.								
<b>Japanese knotweed</b> ( <i>Fallopia japonica</i> )	Leaf out							
						Flower & seed production		
	Mowing is not recommended because transported plant or root fragments will resprout. If mowing or cutting does occur to improve sight lines or during ditching, move from unaffected areas into infested areas, clean mowing equipment before moving work sites, and dispose of these plants in already infested areas or by stockpiling plants on an impervious surface.							