Control of Chinese Privet (Ligustrum sinense) in Urban Areas: The Influence of Individual Plant Size on Treatment Efficacy

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Chinese Privet

 Semi-evergreen to evergreen
 Shrub (multiple stems) or small tree





Pictures from www.invasive.org

Leaves

Opposite
Ovate to elliptic
0.8-1.6 in long
0.4-1.2 in wide
Lustrous green above and pale green beneath





Flowers and Fruit Flowers April to June Panicles of white flowers Fruits ripen late summer and often persist into the winter Seed is dispersed by birds and animals





Vegetative Reproduction

Readily resprouts from cut stumps
Some documented from shallow laterals
Not well characterized
Less frequently than other species such as tree of heaven
Mainly exposed roots or as a result of injury

Resprouting from Lateral Roots



USDA Forest Service SRS FIA database March 2008 Miller and Chambliss, Auburn

Privet Control

Cultural Control STOP PLANTING IT!!! Biological Control None currently available Chemical Control Basal bark treatment at 20% (v/v) triclopyr. Foliar glyphosate treatments in winter at 3% (v/v) very effective

Mechanical Control

Hand pulling or weed wrench Effective on seedlings and small saplings Cutting Results in rapid resprouting Cut-treat (cut stump herbicide treatment) Written and observational reports of 20-100% glyphosate or triclopyr amine formulation Reports of inconsistent control

What's going on?

Herbicide?
Herbicide rate?
Privet stem size?
Timing of treatment?

Research Questions

Is there a differential performance between glyphosate and triclopyr?
Does stem size influence herbicide efficacy?

Does season of treatment influence herbicide efficacy (spring vs. fall)?

Site 1: Riparian



Site 2: Upland

Methods

Split plot design where individual stems were experimental units 50 stems per treatment Measured root collar diameter Stems placed in three diameter classes 1-5 cm (0.5-2 in)5.1-10 cm (2-4 in) >10.1 cm (4.1 in and larger)



Methods

Stems cut 2.5 cm above the ground with a chainsaw

Treatments applied within 30 seconds of cutting

- Cut Stump (control)
- Glyphosate (25% v/v)

 Triclopyr (amine) (25% v/v) NIS added to herbicide treatments at 0.5% v/v
 Entire surface of cut stem sprayed to wet





Data Collected

 Data collected 6, 12 and 18 months after treatment (MAT)

Number of resprouts per stem

Total length of resprouts per stem

 Lateral root resprouts within a 30 cm radius of stem are included in totals

Riparian Area: Total shoot regrowth 6 months after April 2008 treatment



Riparian Area: Total number of resprouts 6 months after April 2008 treatment



Upland Site: Total shoot regrowth 6 months after April treatment



Total Regrowth (cm)

Upland Site: Total number of Resprouts 6 months after April 2008 treatment



Number of Resprouts

Glyphosate



Triclopyr



Cut Stump



Riparian Area: Total shoot regrowth 12 months after April treatment



Riparian Area: Total number of sprouts 12 months after the April 2008 treatment



Upland Area: Total shoot regrowth 12 months after April 2008 treatment



Upland Area: Total number of resprouts 12 months after April 2008 treatment



Riparian Area: Total shoot regrowth 6 months after November 2008 treatment



Total Resprout Length (cm)

Riparian Area: Total number of resprouts 6 months after November 2008 treatment



Total Number of Resprouts

Upland Area: Total shoot regrowth 6 months after November treatment



Total Length of Resprouts (cm)

Upland Area: Total number of shoots 6 months after November 2008 treatment



Conclusion

At 6 and 12 MAT, no differences between herbicide efficacy Stem diameter did not impact efficacy No determination of spring versus fall timing yet Connection between stem diameter and amount of regrowth from cutting only

Future research

Reduced rates for cut stump treatments
Basal treatments at reduced rates
Impact of Chinese privet

Native vegetation
Physiographic regions in AL

Questions?