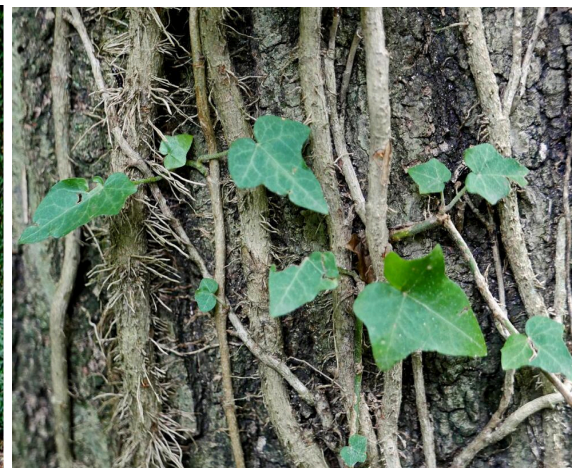
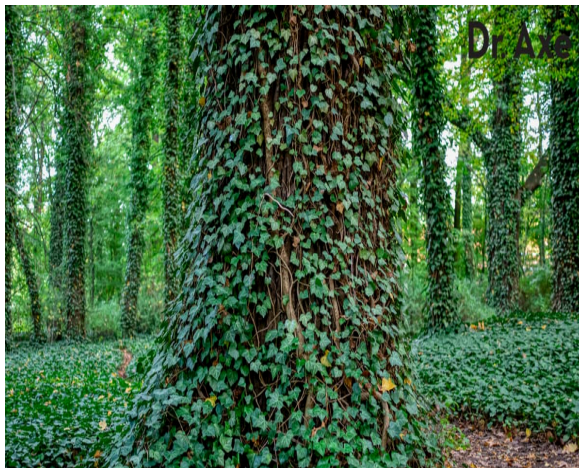
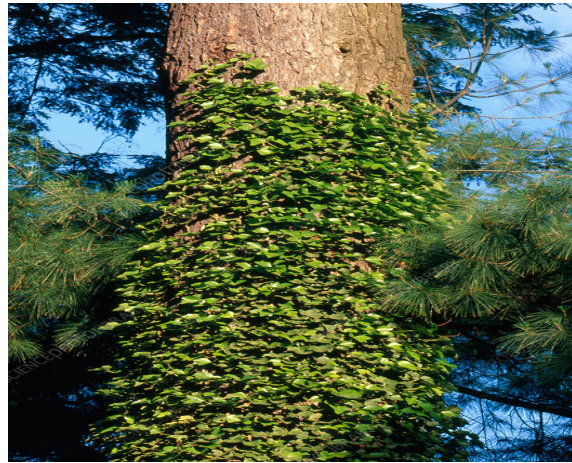


## **English Ivy - INVASIVE/HARMFUL**

English Ivy has numerous small to large hairy runners that cling to the tree. Leaves grow from these runners the entire way up the tree, looking like a sleeve. When they get to the top, they spread out & blanket the leaves in the canopy of the tree, blocking out the sunlight, and killing the tree.

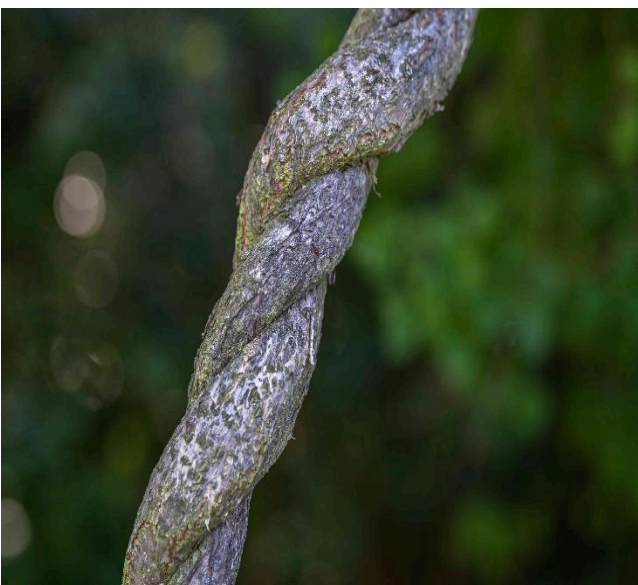
All runners must be cut. Any runners left uncut will continue to grow. Perform this cutting as low as possible on the tree. Runners may need to be pried off the bark slightly in order to be cut. Be careful to do as little damage to the bark of the tree as possible. Only 1 cut at the bottom is necessary as the leaves will wilt & die, to identify that the vine has been cut, from a distance, for future events.





## **Oriental Bittersweet - INVASIVE/HARMFUL**

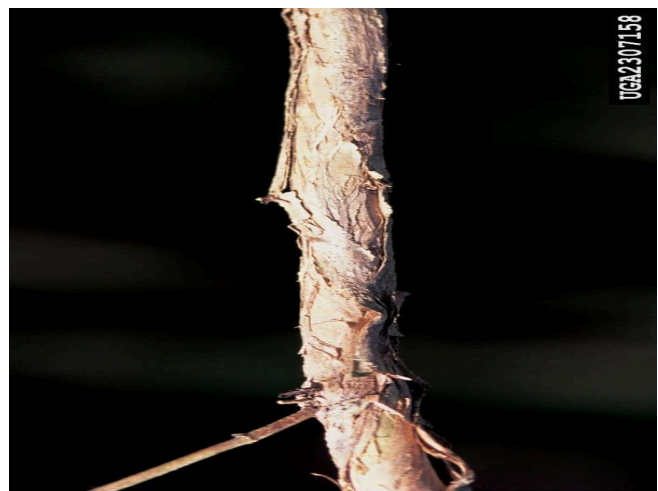
Oriental Bittersweet has woody, somewhat smooth bark. It wraps around the tree as it climbs, cutting into the tree's bark & disrupting the flow of water and nutrients, killing the tree. Leaves grow at the top of the vine, leaving the rest of the vine leafless, so it must be identified primarily by the bark and wrapping growing pattern. It has red & yellow berries in the fall. Make 1 cut as low on the tree as possible and a 2<sup>nd</sup> cut approximately head high, letting the vine in between drop to the ground. This will allow verification, from a distance, that the vine has been cut, for future vine removal events.





## Japanese Honeysuckle - **INVASIVE/HARMFUL**

Japanese Honeysuckle has wispy, papery, light colored bark that is easily peeled/flaked off. In summer, it produces the flowers with the sweet nectar. Like Bittersweet, it wraps around the tree, strangling its flow of nutrients and water, as well as crowding out the tree's canopy of leaves at the top, blocking out sunlight. Cut as low on the tree as possible, with a second cut, head-high for future identification, if deemed necessary.





## **Native Grape - NATIVE/BENEFICIAL**

Native Grapevine has a woody, flakey appearance very similar to grapevines in vineyards. It can get large, sometimes with a diameter of 6" or more. It droops over branches of trees and hangs down to the ground, not causing any damage to the tree. As with other native vines, Native Grape has evolved to co-exist with the native trees and provides food and habitat for native birds and animals.



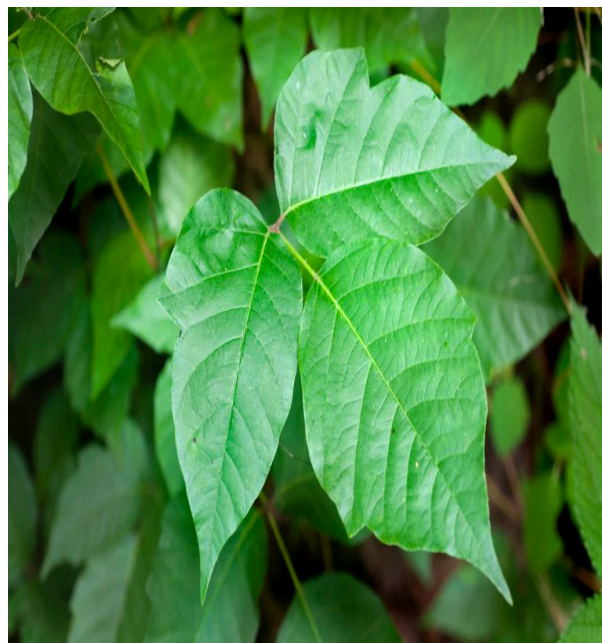




### **Native Poison Ivy - NATIVE/BENEFICIAL**

Native Poison Ivy looks similar to Invasive English Ivy. It has hairy runners that attach firmly to the tree and run mostly straight up the tree. In spring, Poison Ivy can be differentiated from English Ivy because it will not have leaves. When leaves do emerge in late spring-summer, they will be clusters of 3 shiny pointy leaves. As with other native vines, Poison Ivy has evolved to co-exist with the native trees and provides food and habitat for native birds and animals.





### **Virginia Creeper - NATIVE/BENEFICIAL**

Native Virginia Creeper Vine has clusters of 5 sharply pointed leaves. It attaches to and grows up the tree similar to Native Poison Ivy. As with other native vines, Virginia Creeper has evolved to co-exist with the native trees and provides food and habitat for native birds and animals.



