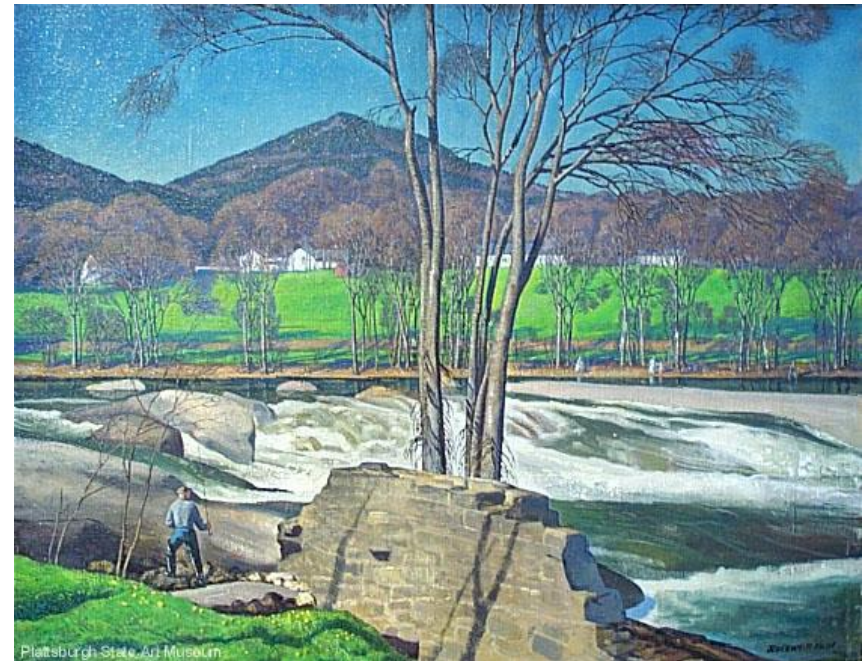


# Using Integrated Vegetation Management in Controlling Wild Parsnip and Poison Ivy

# Northeastern Transportation and Wildlife Conference September 12, 2016



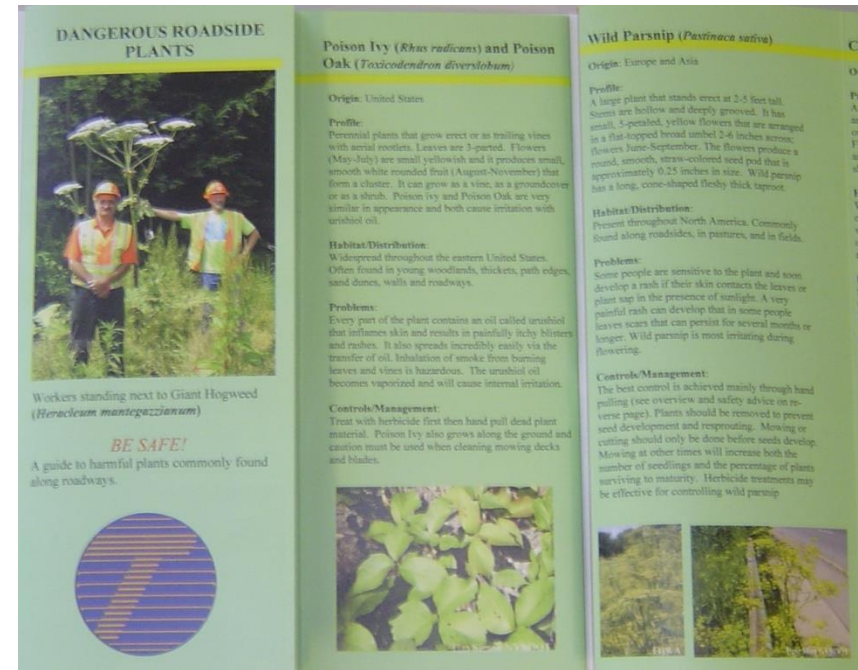
# Training Objectives

- ➔ Identify key traits of
  - ❑ Poison Ivy and
  - ❑ Wild Parsnip
- ➔ Review New York State Department of Transportation's Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM) process
- ➔ Show how to use each stage of IVM to control plants



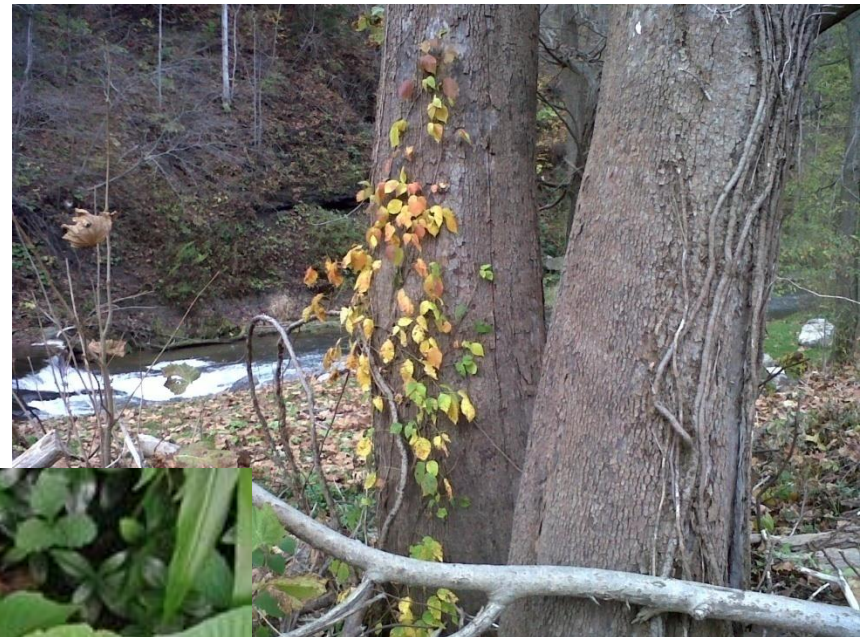
# Some General Comments

- ➔ Worker safety = Number one concern!
  - ❑ Poison Ivy: irritation from urushiol, an oil
  - ❑ Wild Parsnip: skin burns from substance called “furanocoumarins” in plant sap
  - ❑ BTW: there are furanocoumarins in other plants and fruits: celery picker’s itch and bartender’s itch (from chemical in limes)
- ➔ Species ID crucial
- ➔ If you can’t identify, you can’t control it





# Poison Ivy

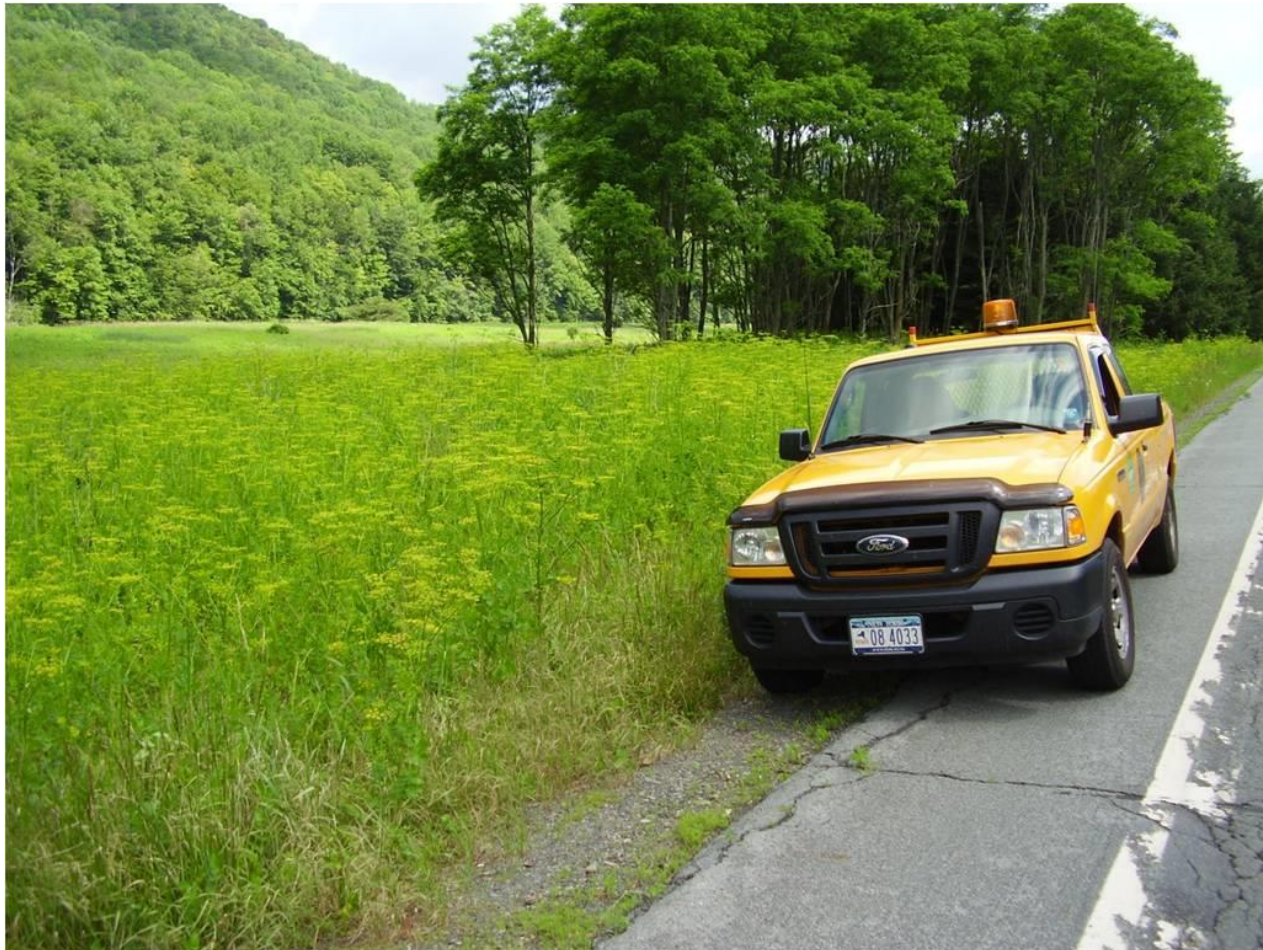


# Wild Parsnip





# Wild Parsnip





# Wild Parsnip: Year One





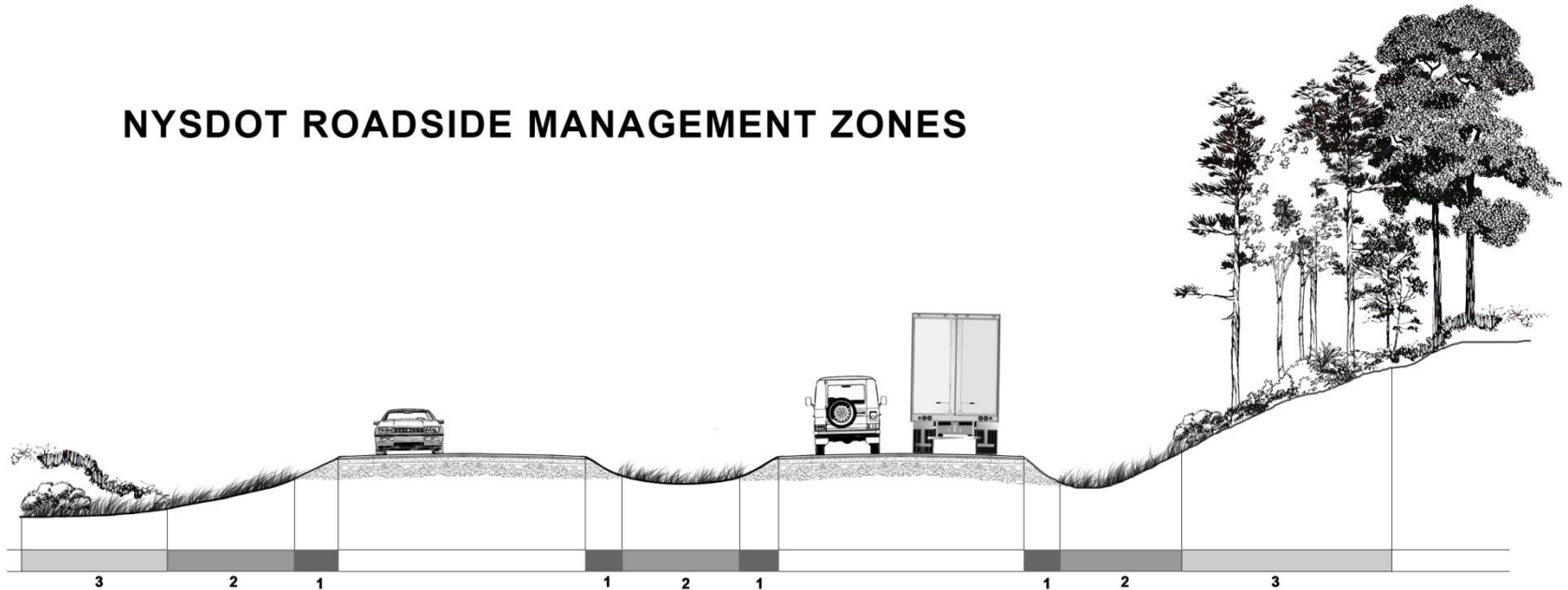
# Wild Parsnip: at Maturity



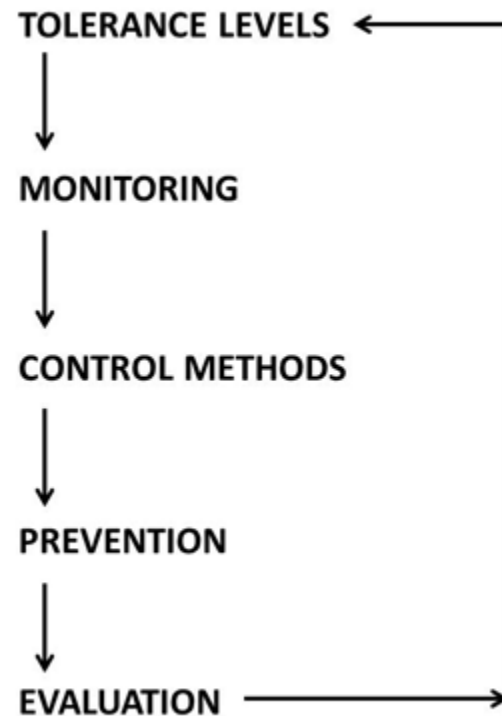


# Integrated Vegetation Management: Roadside Zones

## NYS DOT ROADSIDE MANAGEMENT ZONES



# Integrated Vegetation Management: Process Steps



Concept and chart courtesy of Christopher Nowak,  
College of Environmental Science and Forestry



# Thresholds/Tolerance Levels





# Monitoring



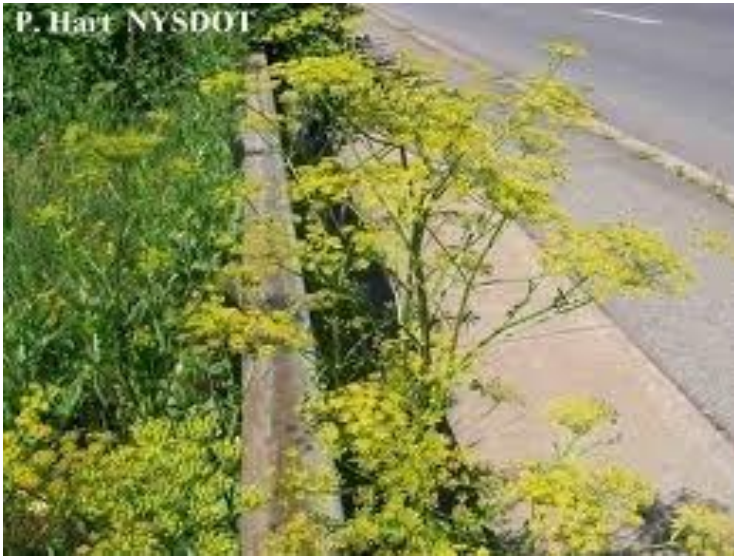
## PREPARING FOR USE- SITE SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS

Understanding the risks associated with the application of DuPont™ PERSPECTIVE® is essential to aid in preventing off-site injury to desirable vegetation and agricultural crops. The risk of off-site movement both during and after application may be affected by a number of site specific factors such as the nature, texture and stability of the soil, the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, drainage patterns, and other local physical and environmental conditions. A careful evaluation of the potential for off-site movement from the intended application site, including movement of treated soil by wind or water erosion, must be made prior to using PERSPECTIVE®. This evaluation is particularly critical where desirable vegetation or crops are grown on neighboring land for which the use of PERSPECTIVE® is not labeled. If prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement and cause damage to neighboring desirable vegetation or agricultural crops, do not apply PERSPECTIVE®.

Before applying PERSPECTIVE® the user must read and understand all label directions, precautions and restrictions completely, including these requirements for a site specific evaluation. If you do not understand any of the instructions or precautions on the label, or are unable to make a site specific evaluation yourself, consult with your local DuPont Crop Protection representative, local agricultural dealer, university cooperative extension service, land manager, professional applicator, agricultural consultant, or other qualified authorities familiar with the area to be treated. If you still have questions regarding the need for site specific considerations please call 1-888-6-DUPONT.



# Monitoring: Easy and Hard



# Control Methods/Treatments

- ⇒ Biological and cultural
- ⇒ Mechanical
- ⇒ Alternatives to Herbicides
- ⇒ Herbicides



# Biological and Cultural Control

- ⇒ Keep roadside healthy
- ⇒ Avoid rutting when mowing
- ⇒ Promptly revegetate if disturbing soil
- ⇒ Succession may reduce Poison Ivy and Wild Parsnip

# Mechanical: Small Poison Ivy Infestations

- ➡ MUST wear personal protective equipment (PPE): long-sleeve shirts, gloves
- ➡ ***Do not*** pull unless you KNOW you are tolerant
- ➡ Can kill vines by cutting and letting rot
- ➡ Only works with small plants
- ➡ With weed whackers, be careful of oil
- ➡ Be careful w/Poison Ivy when doing tree/brush work



# Mechanical: Small Wild Parsnip Infestations

- ➔ MUST wear PPE: long-sleeve shirts, gloves
- ➔ Be careful of sap and plant pieces
- ➔ Techniques
  - ❑ Hand pull rosettes
  - ❑ Sever taproot
  - ❑ Cut with tools, weed whackers
- ➔ NEVER leave seed heads, take away

# Mowing: Timing is Key!

- ➔ Poison Ivy
  - ❑ Mowing effective against small plants
  - ❑ Repeated mows needed for established vines
- ➔ Wild Parsnip
  - ❑ Mow as stalks appear, before seed heads form
  - ❑ Mowing when in seed spreads plants
  - ❑ Many rosettes too low for mower
  - ❑ Mowing can reduce grass competition with rosettes!  
Allows light to reach young plants
- ➔ If mowing,
  - ❑ Make sure operators have PPE
  - ❑ Tell equipment mechanics!

# Mowing and Herbicides: 1 ~ 2 Punch

- ➡ If there is large infestation that requires treatment, consider
  - ❑ Mow first
  - ❑ Apply herbicides second.
  - ❑ Consider revegetating
- ➡ Mowing exposes vines or rosettes
- ➡ Then apply herbicides to vines or rosettes before regrowth starts



# Herbicides: General Rules

- ➔ State laws/statutes
- ➔ Apply according to label
- ➔ Target/off-target
- ➔ Restricted v. Non-restricted
- ➔ Category: 6a? 3a?
- ➔ Land type and notification:
  - ☐ fee or non-fee
  - ☐ wetland buffers
  - ☐ sensitive land uses



# Herbicides: Surfactants

- ➔ VERY important to penetrate leaves
- ➔ Check label/vendors: some herbicides already have surfactants
- ➔ If not, some recommendations:
  - ☐ King Pin
  - ☐ Thinvert
  - ☐ Clean Cut



# Herbicide Timing: Poison Ivy

- ➡ Garlon: between leaves fully expanded in spring and before color change in fall
- ➡ Glyphosate: 2 weeks before/after full bloom
- ➡ New Bayer chemistry: read the label





# Herbicide Timing: Wild Parsnip

- ➔ Oust Extra: pre-emergent or early post-emergent
- ➔ Escort:
  - ❑ Adult plants spot treat during time of plant bolting until flowering (mid-May to mid-June)
  - ❑ In fall, target plants in rosette stage
- ➔ New Bayer Chemistry: read the label



# Alternatives to Herbicides

- ➔ Many non-selective: off target damage issue
- ➔ Expense an issue
- ➔ Most kill on contact, rather than spreading through plant system and killing entire plant
- ➔ C-Cide advertises a 1:3 mixture for Poison Ivy, e.g. 1 oz C-Cide to 3 oz water
- ➔ No rates given for Wild Parsnip

# For Any Control

- ⇒ Protect desirable vegetation
- ⇒ Always be thinking . . .
- ⇒ Revegetate? Revegetate? Revegetate?
- ⇒ If you have questions, get help



# Evaluation

- ➡ Poison Ivy and Wild Parsnip:
  - ❑ Both persistent, long-lasting plants
  - ❑ Wild Parsnip, new problem, no cookbook rules
- ➡ Need to observe, to see what happens
- ➡ Please share your results ~ helps us all!

# Questions?

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