

Background:

Multiflora rose was introduced to the U.S. from Japan in 1866 as rootstock for grafted ornamental rose cultivars. The spread of multiflora rose increased in the 1930s when it was introduced by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service for use in erosion control and as living fences, or natural hedges for livestock.



Multiflora Rose before treatment.

Multiflora Rose (*Rosa multiflora*)

Impact on Native Habitat:

Multiflora rose, in the rose family (Rosaceae), is a vigorous perennial shrub. It is extremely prolific and can form dense thickets, excluding native plants species. This non-native invasive rose invades open woodlands, forest edges, early succession pastures and fields. It also invades fence rows, right-of ways, roadsides, and margins of swamps and marshes..

Identification

Stems: Long, arching stems are flexible and green or reddish in color. Thorns have a wide base and usually occur in pairs.



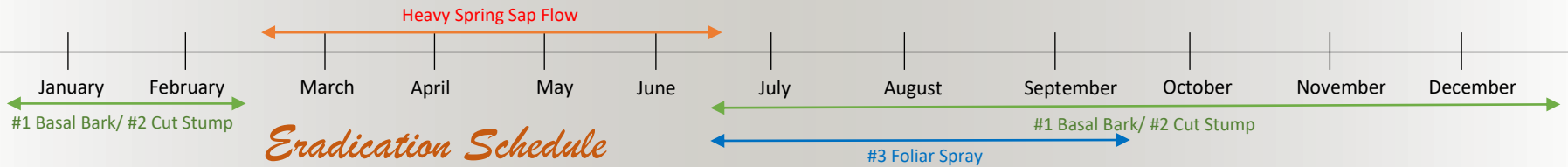
Leaves: The undersides of the leaflets have tiny hairs and are paler than the upper surface. The base of each leaf stalk has a characteristic stipule with hairs along the margins.



Flowers: Has abundant, showy clusters of flowers which typically are white, though sometimes slightly pink.



Fruits: In summer, the flowers develop into small, hard, round fruits (called rose hips). The red fruits become leathery and remain on the plant all winter.



How to Kill: Eradication

- Basal Bark Method-** This consists of spraying a mixture of 25% Triclopyr ester and 75% Basal Oil to the bush's stems to a height of 12 to 15 inches from ground level. Thorough wetting is necessary for good control. This method is effective but shouldn't be used in the spring while the leaves are emerging and sap is flowing upward in stems.
- Cut Stump method-** This involves cutting the stem(s) off near ground level and applying (painting) a 50% concentration, by volume, of Glyphosate solution with a brush to thoroughly cover the freshly cut area.

3. Foliar spray- This involves spraying the leaves with a solution of properly labeled herbicide plus a non-ionic surfactant, which improves the chemicals ability to adhere and absorb into the plant. This method should be used during the active growing season so care should be taken to avoid spraying non-target species.

4. Prescribed Fire- This practice will not eradicate this invasive species but may help to control its growth by top killing individuals and removing leaf litter which will make other eradication methods easier to implement and more effective overall while helping the natural community to recover at the same time.



Multiflora Rose after treatment.

