

## Multiflora Rose, *Rosa Multiflora*

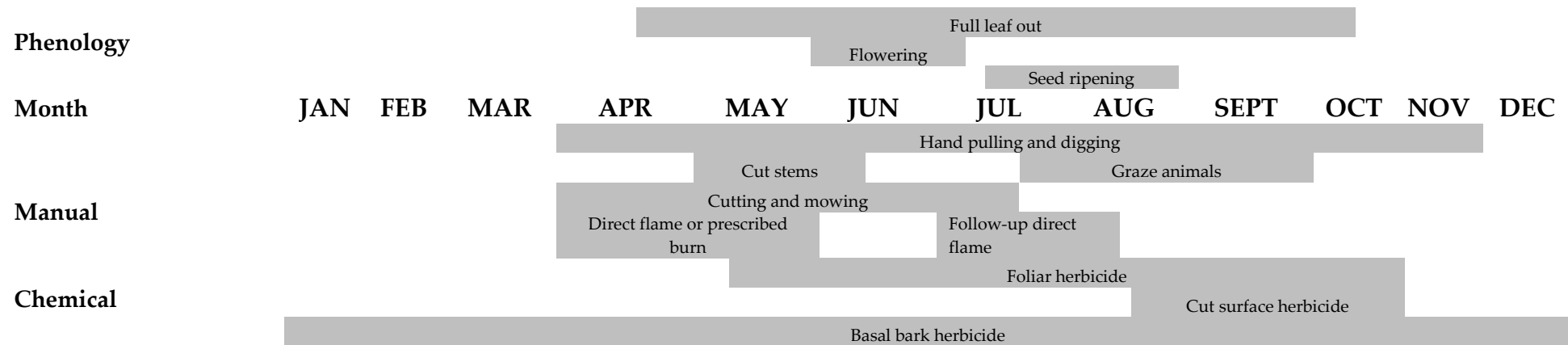
### Species Biology and Phenology:

**Habitat:** Multiflora rose is found mostly in open and over-growing fields, open woods, forest edges, and riparian areas. The plant is not as vigorous in areas of shade. It is capable of tolerating a variety of soil, light, and moisture conditions.

**Reproductive Strategy:** Multiflora rose reproduces primarily by seed, a single plant can carry up to 1 million in a year. The seeds remain viable in the soil for up to 20 years. These perennial plants will also sprout from existing roots season after season. Leaves appear very early in spring, and flowers begin to bloom in June. Fruits develop in late summer and remain on the plant through winter. Multiflora rose can also reproduce by layering – when stem tips touch the ground and take root.

**Dispersal:** Birds can carry seeds over long distances, but humans have been the main means of dispersal. The plant was originally brought to the US as rootstock for ornamental roses in the 1800s, then promoted as “living fences” in the 1930s, and encouraged as wildlife enhancement in the 60s.

### Species Phenology and Treatment Options:



## Treatment Methods:

Category	Method	Method Description	Considerations
<b>MANUAL</b>		Manual treatment can be effective for multiflora rose It is beneficial to manually remove these plants before they begin fruiting later in the growing season	
	Hand Pulling/Weed Wrenching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pull entire plant by the base of the stem</li> <li>• Be sure to remove entire root system</li> <li>• If feasible and fruit is present, bag and dispose of fruits to prevent seed dispersal</li> <li>• Dry or burn all vegetation (most importantly roots) by hanging upside down on surrounding vegetation or piling into a brush pile and burning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective on small-medium sized plants and small infestations</li> <li>• Most effective if done when soil is wet</li> <li>• Remaining portions of roots system not removed can resprout</li> <li>• Wear thick gloves and long sleeves when pulling to avoid injury from thorns.</li> <li>• Weed wrenching can be more helpful than pulling when dealing with larger plants</li> </ul>
	Mowing/Cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use lopper, pruning shears, weed whacker/brush saw or mower to cut the stem as close to the ground as possible</li> <li>• Cut at least 1 times during growing season (mid April-mid October)</li> <li>• Repeat for 3-5 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cutting/mowing can help slow the spread of multiflora rose but will not eradicate it</li> <li>• Most effective if followed up with foliar herbicide application or direct flame weeding</li> </ul>
	Flame Weeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use a flame weeder to singe the leaves and the cells of the stem of the plant</li> <li>• Hold the flame about 1 foot away from the stem of the plant</li> <li>• Apply the flame for 3-6 seconds or until the internal felts of the stem glow</li> <li>• Apply from two or three directions depending on the size of the plant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flame weeding is a very successful method for treating Japanese and common barberry</li> <li>• Only use this application method during the spring months when the soil and surrounding vegetation is moist to avoid starting a forest fire</li> </ul>
	Grazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use lopper, pruning shears, weed whacker/brush saw or mower to cut the stem as close to the ground as possible early in the growing season</li> <li>• Allow grazing animals to eat sprouts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A detailed grazing plan should be developed before employing this method</li> <li>• If native plants are present, grazing animals might preferentially graze them</li> <li>• Not all grazing animals will eat invasive plants. Goats have been known to graze Autumn olive</li> </ul>

<b>CHEMICAL</b>	Active ingredient commonly used in herbicides: glyphosate or triclopyr	
	Foliar Application	<p><i>If foliar spraying only:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foliar spray when plant is fully leafed out (May-October)</li> <li>• Spray leaf surfaces with low volume backpack sprayer, or high volume mist blower</li> </ul> <p><i>If cutting and foliar spraying:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use lopper, pruning shears, weed whacker/brush saw or mower to cut the stem as close to the ground as possible</li> <li>• Cut during early growing season (April and May) and spray sprouts with a low volume backpack sprayer during late growing season (September and October)</li> <li>• Or cut anytime during growing season and spray the following year.</li> </ul>
		<p><i>Low Volume Backpack Sprayer</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Herbicides (active ingredient): glyphosate or triclopyr with surfactant</li> <li>• Used to target multiflora rose plants and minimize drift to desirable species</li> </ul>
		<p><i>High Volume Mist Blower</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Herbicides (active ingredient): glyphosate or triclopyr with surfactant</li> <li>• Used for very larger and dense infestations that have little desirable, native vegetation that will be damaged by drift</li> </ul>
	Cut Surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cut stems in late summer to early fall</li> <li>• Apply herbicide immediately after cutting the exposed surface using a sponge, brush, hand-held squirt bottle or directly pouring</li> <li>• Apply herbicide to at least the outer 20% of the surface</li> <li>• Monitor and do follow up treatment as the following year and as necessary</li> </ul>
	Basal Bark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Us a low pressure, low volume backpack sprayer</li> <li>• Apply herbicide around the entire circumference of the lower 8-18" of individual stems of the plant and include the root collar</li> <li>• Larger stems require the larger (18") treated area</li> <li>• Do not spray to the point of runoff</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Herbicides (active ingredient): glyphosate, triclopyr mixed with surfactant</li> <li>• Multiple stems of multiflora rose can make this application method very labor intensive</li> <li>• Sharp thorn could make this difficult for treating larger plants</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Herbicides (active ingredient): triclopyr in an oil or oil-water mixture</li> <li>• Used to target plants and minimize drift to desirable species</li> <li>• Multiple stems of multiflora rose can make this application method more labor intensive and less efficient than foliar application</li> <li>• Sharp thorn could make this difficult for treating larger plants</li> </ul>