NOT-WANTED!

BLACK SWALLOW-WORT

Cynanchum louiseae

EARLY DETECTION & CONTROL WILL PREVENT INFESTATIONS!









Leaves / Vine

Vine Twining

1/8 inch Flowers

Fruit / Seed Pods

Black swallow-wort (or black dog-strangling vine), a perennial from Europe, looks like a dark green, glossy milkweed vine. Swallow-worts form thick masses that overtake and smother shrubs, other vegetation and entire fields. This plant is on the Minnesota Noxious Weed Eradicate List; all above and below-ground parts must be destroyed by law.

Twining **vines grow to 8 feet long,** with opposite, dark green, pointed, glossy, **leaves. Blooms** June - August. Tiny, 1/8th inch **flowers,** grow from leaf attachment points. They are dark purple with yellow centers, resembling five-pointed stars. **Fruit** resembles small, 2 1/2 by 3/8 inch, smooth milkweed pods, strung along the vine length. **Seeds** spread by wind on silky fibrous "parachutes", like milkweed. Plants also spread by stolons that trail and root away from the crown, creating a difficult-to-remove tangle. When monarch butterflies lay eggs on this plant, their caterpillars experience high mortality.

Control Methods: If swallow-wort is found, search for additional plants and monitor the area consistently. Crowns may be dug in spring if patches are small. Repeated mowing through the growing season may prevent seed formation. Cutting should be done when pods are immature. Cutting when flowering will result in re-flowering and viable seeds. Triclopyr and glyphosate products are effective, but only if used after flowering begins. Plants will not become brown after spraying, but will look spotted after 1 or 2 weeks. Respraying the same year wastes herbicide without added effect. May need up to five years to eradicate; be persistent! Do not enter patches that are dispersing seeds. Always clean shoes, clothing, mower decks and tires. Additional methods on back of flier. *Toxicity to grazing animals suspected.*



For more information contact:

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Non-Chemical controls

New (Type)	Description
Type - Mowing	Mowing is typically ineffective at eradicating existing populations due to the growth habit, but can be done to prevent seed production. Mow after the formation of seed pods but before pods elongate. Monitor populations and repeat mowing if concerned about seed production. Mowing is a useful way to prepare a site
User Type - Novice	for a later herbicide application.
Effectiveness - in season	
★★☆☆	
year after treatment ★☆☆☆	
Type - Manipulation of the environment	Mulching to a depth of 3" or more will reduce growth and prevent seed germination. Organic or synthetic mulches or a tarp can be used. Populations should remain covered for at least two years to suppress the population.
User Type - Novice	
Effectiveness -	
in season	
year after treatment	
★☆☆☆	

Chemical controls

New (Type)	Ingredients	Directions
Type - Cut stump	Active Ingredient (A.I.): glyphosate	Rate - (spot) 50 - 100% (1.5 - 3 lb a.e./gal)
User Type - Novice Effectiveness - in season	Common product name: Roundup Pro; many others (Aquatic: Rodeo; AquaNeat)	Timing - Any time of year. Caution - Use product labeled for aquatic use if potential exists for solution to contact surface waters. Applications can result in bare ground as glyphosate is not selective. Overspray or drift to desirable plants should be avoided, as even minute quantities of the spray may cause severe injury to plants.
Type - Cut stump	Active Ingredient (A.I.): triclopyr	Rate - (spot) 25 - 30% in oil (1 - 1.2 lb a.e./gal)
User Type - Novice Effectiveness - in season ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ year after treatment ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆	Common product name: Garlon 4; Element 4 (Aquatic: Garlon 3A; Element 3A)	Timing - Apply any time of year. Remarks - Products containing this active ingredient can have different instructions for mixing. Labels will recommend mixing the product in a water or oil based carrier (e.g. basal bark oil). Consult the label to determine the appropriate carrier.
		Caution - Use product labeled for aquatic use if potential exists for solution to contact surface waters. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Overspray or drift to desirable plants should be avoided as even minute quantities of the spray may cause severe injury to plants.