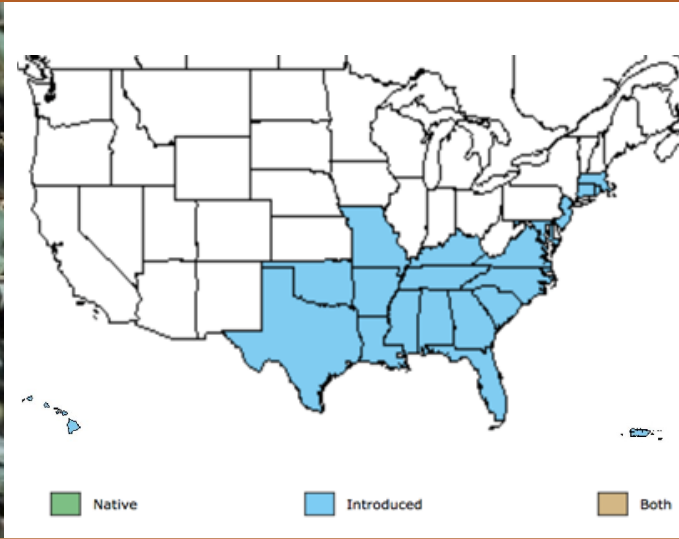


USACE Invasive Plant Species Best Management Practices

Chinese Privet (*Ligustrum sinense*) - Oleaceae (Olive)



Habitat & Life History

Terrestrial/ornamental – Native to Eurasia – UPL, FACU, & FAC – Perennial shrub/tree

Integrated Management Strategy Selections

Prevention

Chemical

Biological

Mechanical

Cultural



PREVENTION

- Establish dense native tree canopy to prevent infestation & to protect riparian & upland habitat



CHEMICAL CONTROL

- Herbicides—2,4-D, glyphosate, triclopyr
- Use-pattern—most common: foliar spray, cut/paint, basal oil, stem-injections; other: hack & squirt
- *Refer to product label for specific instructions on rate & use-pattern



BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

- Potential biological agent—*Ochyromera ligustri* (seed weevil)



MECHANICAL CONTROL

- Hand pull, dig roots, cut/shred; for mature trees, control prior to fruiting/seeding; remove propagules from site
- Be mindful of potential removal-erosion issues; use phased-removal approach or artificial or natural armoring
- Most effective if used in conjunction with herbicide application followed by native vegetation establishment



CULTURAL CONTROL

- Flooding (long-term); plant competitive native vegetation



MANAGEMENT SEQUENCING

- Timing of control methods—best option is to apply cut/paint mechanical/chemical control in late growing season when temperatures are mild and before seed-set—varies by species; a 6-week post-treatment monitoring period is recommended before soil disturbance or grubbing to confirm efficacy
- Monitoring—maintain long-term monitoring & adaptive management for most effective control
- Niche-filling/Restoration—replace removal sites with native woody vegetation & erosion-control measures



COMMENTS

- Privet spreads by seed & readily re-sprouts from stumps & roots; mechanical methods may unintentionally contribute to spread if used without herbicide & monitoring treatment period



Updated—2021

Contributors, data sources, documentation @ apcrp.el.erdc.dren.mil