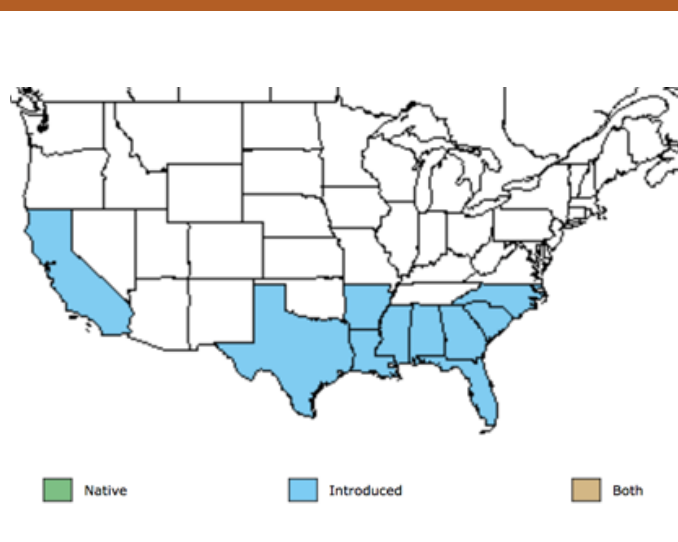


USACE Invasive Plant Species Best Management Practices

Chinese Tallowtree (*Triadica sebifera*) - Euphorbiaceae (Spurge)



Habitat & Life History

Wet lowlands/Dry uplands – Native to China – FAC – Perennial tree – Spreads by seeds and via root fragments

Integrated Management Strategy Selections

Prevention Chemical Biological Mechanical Cultural

PREVENTION

- Establish competitive native vegetation to prevent infestation

CHEMICAL CONTROL

- Herbicides—2,4-D, aminocyclopyrachlor, aminopyralid, clopyralid, fosamine, fluroxypyr, imazapyr, hexazinone, metsulfuron, picloram, triclopyr (ensure the site and state matches registration)
- Use-pattern—foliar spray, cut/paint, basal oil, injection, hack & squirt
*Refer to product label for specific instructions on rate & use-pattern

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

- Potential biological agents—*Bikasha collaris* (Root-feeding beetle) & *Gadirtha fusca* (nolid moth)

MECHANICAL CONTROL

- Hand pull, dig roots, girdle, cut, shred, land-clearing; for mature trees, cut prior to seeding and remove propagules from site; be mindful of potential erosion issues; phased-approach with artificial or natural armoring
- Use in conjunction with herbicide application & native vegetation establishment

CULTURAL CONTROL

- Prescribed burning (not effective long-term)
- Replant removal areas with native trees/shrubs

MANAGEMENT SEQUENCING

- Timing of control methods—best option is to perform mechanical/herbicide control after flowering (April-June) & prior to seed production; a 6-week post-treatment monitoring period is recommended before soil disturbance or grubbing to confirm efficacy
- Monitoring—assess any regrowth or new seedlings long-term; treat where necessary
- Niche-filling/Restoration—plant native alternatives and install erosion prevention measures

COMMENTS

- Spreads by seed & readily resprouts from stumps & roots; mechanical methods may contribute to unintentional spread.

