

Invasive Plant-Species Control

In order to have a healthy native plant eco-system, it is important to remove non-native invasive plant species. If they are not removed, these invasive plants will eventually out-compete native plants resulting in a mono-culture of plants that have no benefit to our native insects, birds, reptiles, amphibians and mammals. Non-native plants are invasive because in most cases they do not have any natural predators or pests to keep them in check. Not all invasive species are non-native. For example, silver maple is a native species of fast growing trees adapted to flood plains and compacted soil that produce massive quantities of seed. The seeds germinate easily and will eventually overwhelm and shade-out most other plants. At Coyote Run invasive plants are controlled through physical removal and with herbicides. Smaller trees and shrubs are removed by pulling the plants out of the ground. Larger trees and shrubs are cut off at ground-level and then the stumps are treated with a non-selective herbicide to prevent re-growth. Herbaceous, (non-woody), invasive plants are either pulled up or spot-treated with herbicides.

Non-native invasive weeds controlled at Coyote Run:

- Buckthorn
- Eurasian honey suckle
- Garlic mustard
- Canada thistle
- Queen Anne's lace
- Sweet clover
- Canary reed grass
- Barnyard orchard grass

