NORWAY MAPLE

invasive fact sheet

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Norway maple invades Vermont's forests. It is **easy to see in the fall** when its leaves turn a golden yellow color.

Recognize Norway maple

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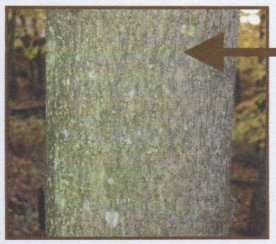
large, glossy leaves with up to 7 lobes

© Stacey Leicht/IPANE

wide-angled fruit



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regularly grooved bark

white sap

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The Problem

- Unlike native tree species, Norway maple hosts very few native caterpillars, reducing an important food source for bird populations
- Native mammals do not recognize Norway maple seeds as a food source, further reducing native tree populations.
- Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) provides breeding habitat for another highly invasive species, the Asian long horned beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*), an insect that threatens to significantly reduce North American hardwood forest stands. Research shows female beetles will live longer and produce more fertile eggs on non-native Norway maples than on native red maples (*Acer rubrum*).

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Wise On Weeds!

The Nature Conservancy, Montpelier, Vermont
802-229-4425 x120
www.nature.org/vermont/weeds

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NORWAY MAPLE

Remove

Mechanical removal:

Hand pull: Any time of year when the ground is soft, especially after a rain, hand pull small plants by the base of the stem. Be sure to pull up the entire root system. Hang from a branch to prevent re-rooting. For larger plants, use a Weed Wrench™. Continue to monitor the area every year for new seedlings.

Cut stump: Cut plants back in the fall or winter. Wrap a few layers of burlap or thick plastic over the stump and tie tightly with twine or rope. Check covered stumps periodically and cut back any new growth.

Chemical removal:

Cut stump: Cut the plant 4 inches above the ground. Use a drip bottle to apply a 18-21% glyphosate solution to the stump within one hour of cutting. This is best done in late summer through winter when plants are transporting resources to their root systems.

Low volume foliar spray: This method is used for dense populations and best left to a contractor. In the fall, when native plants are losing their leaves, spray a 2% glyphosate solution on the entire leaf surface of the plant. In order to avoid drift to native plants, spray only on calm days.

Safe Chemical Application

- √ ***Develop an Integrated Plant Management approach.*** Use chemical control as only ONE piece of your prevention and management strategy.
- √ ***The label found on the herbicide container is the law.*** It indicates the concentrations to use, what protective clothing to wear, how to apply the product, and what environmental and human health hazards are associated with the chemical.
- √ ***Use aquatic formulations within 10 feet of water.*** You need a permit to apply herbicides in wetlands. You cannot apply herbicides within 100 feet of a well-head. Contact VT DEC at 802-241-3761 for more information.
- √ ***You need to be certified to apply herbicides on land that you do not own.***
- √ ***Hire a contractor to manage large infestations.*** A good contractor will have the knowledge to help create an effective management plan. For a list of certified contractors, contact the VT Department of Agriculture at 802-828-3482.

Replant

Non-invasive Alternatives

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red maple
Acer rubrum

© John Seiler/Virginia Tech Dendrology

sugar maple
Acer saccharum

© John Seiler/Virginia Tech Dendrology

white ash
Fraxinus americana

Courtesy Missouri Botanical Plant Finder

American basswood
Tilia americana

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