

## Himalayan Blackberry Chemical Control Prescription

### Blackberry Reproduction:

- Reproduces by seed (which can remain viable in the soil for many years) as well as vegetatively (root and stem fragments)
- Begins flowering in spring; fruit in mid-late summer
- Daughter plants can form where canes touch the ground

### Planning:

- Plan the control to minimize soil disturbance
- Preserve any native species
- Plant native species after most of the infestation has been controlled

### Chemical Control:

- Glyphosate (sold under the trade name Round-up) can effectively control blackberry. Treatment with glyphosate needs to be combined with effective re-vegetation of the site to prevent re-invasion by undesirable vegetation and to control erosion. Glyphosate is most effective on blackberry in September to October when canes are actively growing and after berries have formed. Fall treatments should be conducted before the first frost.
- For control of large infestations, herbicide use in combination with mowing is effective. Mow after the herbicide has had a chance to work and weeds are brown and dead.
- Note: Herbicides should only be applied at the rates and for the site conditions and/or land usage specified on the label. Follow all label directions.
- For several years following treatment, monitor areas for new plants germinating from the seed bank, or any missed plants.

### Disposal (if doing a combination of chemical and manual control):

- Collect plant crowns and rootballs and discard with the trash or yard waste or taken to a transfer station for disposal. Composting of rootballs is not recommended.
- Stems can be composted, but they will root on moist soil so store on a tarp until completely dried out or chipped up before composting. Dried out stems may be composted on site or disposed of in a city-provided yard waste container.
- Stems with berries should be collected and put in the trash, yard waste container, or taken to a transfer station. If removal is not feasible, these stems can be left on site, however there is a risk of spread from the seeds, so the area should be monitored for several years for seedlings. Stems should be left well away from waterways and un-infested areas.
- Never dump yard waste in parks or natural areas, as weeds may spread from yard waste piles.

### Follow up:

- Plant with native vegetation and mulch, or re-seed with grass species
- Monitor site and control new growth when plants are still small