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Controlling Northeastern Woody Invasive Plants Using Cutting and Prescribed Fire Treatments.

Richburg, J.A., Dept. of Natural Resources Conservation, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003,
413/545-4419, richburg@forwild.umass.edu; and W.A. Patterson, III. Pp. 34-35.

The authors applied cutting and prescibed fire treatments to several woody invasive species, including Morrow's honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrowii*), Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*), Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), and common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*). They timed the treatments to carbohydrate depletion in the roots (TNC). They found that all of the treatments affected TNC concentrations, although treatments during the growing season had the most impact. Multiple treatments during the same growing season seem to prevent recovery of TNC to pretreatment levels for at least two years. The authors conclude that the timing and frequency of treatments is more important than the type of activity (burning or cutting) for controlling these invasive species.