

Manual Removal Techniques

Though ivy is well established and widely distributed in the Pacific Northwest, you can still do your part to slow its spread to unaffected areas.

Girdle

- Cut all ivy vines running along the trunk ensuring no connection between the upper foliage and ivy roots.
- Target ivy during late fall or early winter to stop developing seeds.
- Several weeks may be required for the cut ivy to die, depending on conditions.



Lifesaver

- After completing a “girdle,” pull and remove all ground ivy in a 2m radius from tree trunk.
- Focus on removal of all vines and roots.
- Target ground ivy during the fall and winter to minimize damage to native plants.



Pulled ivy can be thoroughly mulched and spread thinly to prevent re-rooting by larger vines.

Patience, persistence, and attention to detail are key in successful manual ivy removal.

Ivies of Concern in the Pacific Northwest

- Hedera hibernica (most common)
- Hedera colchica (recently found)
- Hedera helix “Star”, “Pittsburgh”, “California”

Hedera helix and Hedera hibernica are found on the Oregon Noxious Weed List which prohibits their import, transport, propagation or sale.



What Can I Do?

- Volunteer with the No Ivy League and other groups removing ivy from natural areas in your community.
- Remove ivy from your property and replace it with native plants.
- Cut ivy flowers or berries in the late fall and early winter to stop seed production in the spring.
- Educate yourself and others about our ecosystems and the challenges they face.

Contact Us

No Ivy League
2960 NW Upshur St.
Portland, OR 97210
503-823-3681
noivyleague@gmail.com

Mary Verrilli, Stewardship Coordinator
City Nature West
Portland Parks & Recreation
503-823-9423
mary.verrilli@portlandoregon.gov

For more information and a full bibliography please visit our website: www.noivyleague.com



PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION

Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland



www.PortlandParks.org
Commissioner Amanda Fritz
Director Mike Abbate

Know Ivy!

- Identifying Ivy
- Ivy Concerns
- Manual Removal Techniques



**PORTLAND
PARKS & RECREATION**

Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland

About Ivy

- Ivy (*Hedera spp.*) is a common invasive plant in the Pacific Northwest.
- Waxy-evergreen leaves, pointed or rounded; color may vary seasonally
- Commonly found growing on the ground, trees, walls, and other obstacles
- Ivy is a liana, a woody vine rooted in the soil that climbs trees or other tall objects to reach sunlight.
- Ivy uses modified roots to excrete an adhesive that “glues” it to a host.
- The genus *Hedera* contains more than 12 species and over 400 horticultural cultivars of the well know English ivy (*Hedera helix*). Only a few of these species make up invading populations in North America.
- The native range of *Hedera* stretches from Northwestern Africa through Europe across Central Asia into Japan.



Identifying Ivy's Life Stages

- JUVENILE:** leaves pointed, tolerates full sun or shade, spreads through vegetative growth



- MATURE:** leaves rounded, spirals outward from host, able to revert to juvenile form if conditions change. Develops flowers in the fall, berries mature through the winter



- Birds eat the dark, mature berries and spread seeds to new areas

Ivy Concerns in the Pacific Northwest



MATURE:

- May reduce light availability of host trees
- Spreads seeds to uncolonized areas
- May increase risk for blowdown of host tree during heavy winds

JUVENILE:

- Forms dense mat of vines
- Competes with native herbs and shrubs
- Reduces native plant biodiversity
- Reduces forage for native wildlife
- May alter patterns of succession and thus long-term ecosystem function