## **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.



- 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 d

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**

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



#### PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION

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# **Know Ivy!**

- Identifying Ivy
- Ivy Concerns
- Manual Removal Techniques



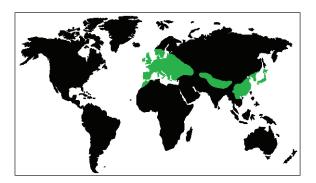


# **About Ivy**

- 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**

