Mayday, Mayday – Alien trees are invading Alaska's forests

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Executive Order 13112 defines invasive species as "...an alien (or non-native) species whose introduction does, or is likely to <u>cause</u> economic or <u>environmental harm</u> or harm to human health".

Only a small proportion of introduced species are invasive

European bird cherry Prunus padus

- Native to northern Europe and Asia
- Introduced as an ornamental tree - No longer planted by MOA nor by informed citizens
- Produces sour cherries that are spread by birds.
- Vegetative reproduction by root and stem sprouts





Mayday: Highly invasive in Alaska

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Chokecherry trees are deadly treats for 3 Anchorage moose

TOXIC: Cyanide gas can kill calf in as little as 20 minutes. By CASEY GROVE

casey.grove@adn.com Published: February 17th, 2011 11:57 AM Last Modified: February 17th, 2011 11:58 AM

Three moose have died this year in Anchorage due to cyanide poisoning after eating from the European bird cherry tree, also known as Mayday and chokecherry, wildlife officials say.



The Alaska Department of Fish and Game says two calves died in January and a third in February after eating recently frozen buds, branches and berries from the trees. The third moose also ate Japanese yew.

a scientific name for the



JIM LAVRAKAS / Anchorage Daily News file photo European bird cherry trees, commonly called Maydays, overhang the Chester Creek Trail near Valley of The Moon Park in Anchorage.

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Related Stories

 Ornamental plants suspected in death of moose calf (Feb. 18, 2006)

Wildlife features and coverage

Wildlife photo gallery



Extensive collection of images of Alaska animals roaming the wilderness and, in many cases, our own backyard. Ranked 76 out of 100 Crowds out native plants and forms dense monocultures Threatens food for moose and salmon In rare situations, can poison moose



As species establish, costs go up!



Taking over a forest near you







What can we do? The IPM Options:

Prevention

Best approach, but challenging to implement
Discourage sale
Manual removal
Mechanical
Chemical





new infestations

Mechanical Control

Counter productive

stimulates
additional growth

Stumps sprout
Roots sucker
Cut branches left
behind can sprout
new trees



Herbicide Control

• Only effective option for mature trees because it kills the roots Cost and labor efficient Very low risk options, applied **directly** to target plants Garlon 4 Ultra (triclopyr) – very effective on woody brush - diluted with vegetable oil

• 2010 UAA Alaska Natural Heritage Program study recommended management begin with control of mature, fruit producing trees with DEC approved herbicides.

Proposed 2015 project for Chester GB

- Direct herbicide treatments to mature target trees by Tim Stallard and staff while trail is closed.
- Manual removal and spruce seedling planting w/ community volunteers.







2015 Rogers Park – bird cherry control Chester Creek Greenbelt - forested area south of trail



Where do we go from here?

Questions Comments Resolution