

Georgina Island First Nation



Aaniin Boozhoo/ Hello

Georgina Island is committed to re-establishing a healthy eco system free of invasive species. To be successful in this mission, we will need everyone just as committed to help with identifications and removals. If unable to do so physically, our team will come and remove it.

- Identify the invasive species.
- Report siting to the Georgina Island Enviornmental department.
- Remove safely and efficiently with steps listed on page 5.

Report Sitings to:

Georgina Island band office

- 705-437-1337
- amber.snache@georginaisland.com
- Alyssa.warren@georginaisland.com



GEORGINA
ISLAND

DOG STRANGLING VINE

Phone: 705-437-1337

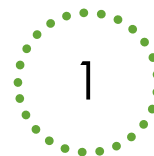
Email: amber.snache@georginaisland.com

Web: <https://georginaisland.com>

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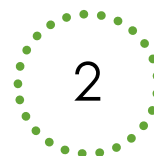
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DSV – Removals



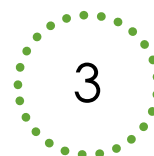
Identify

First and foremost, identify the DSV and take note of surrounding native species.



Small Area Removal

Pull stems out of ground and shovel/spade any stubborn roots. Repeat if the DSV grows back. May take 2-3 years of monitoring and weeding.



Large area Removal

For larger infested areas, maintain with regular basis weed whacking and mowing. All traces of DSV must be removed for this to work. Otherwise, the plant will re-root and keep coming back. This process is lengthy and can take several years of constant monitoring and maintenance. PLEASE DO NOT USE HERBICIDES.

Description

The Dog Strangling Vine, scientifically known as *Cynanchum Rossicum* or *Vincetoxicum*, is native to Europe and Asia. It belongs to the milkweed family and is often found in disturbed habitats, roadsides, fields, and forests.

Due to its invasive nature, controlling dog strangling vine can be challenging.

Profile

DSV is a perennial herbaceous plant with twining stems that can grow up to 2 meters (6.5 feet) in length. The leaves are lance-shaped, and smooth-edged, measuring about 5-9cm (about 3.54 in) long. The plant produces small, pale pink to purplish flowers clustered in umbels, typically blooming in late spring to early summer.

Identifying Stages of DSV



DSV – Flowering - Spring

In early spring DSV begins the flowering stage. Safe to remove without chance of spreading, trimmings should always go into black garbage bags and disposed of in your local landfill.



DSV – Seed Pods - Summer

Mid-June DSV presents itself as a pea shaped pod. Removals are difficult now because there is a higher chance of spreading the seeds. Trimmings are to be bagged, set out in the sun for 2 weeks and then disposed of in your local landfill.



DSV – Seed Pod - Fall

In the fall growth stages, the DSV looks like milk weed. At this stage most of the seeds have dispersed and the process of spread has begun. At this stage it's very hard to prevent further spread. All pods should be cut and bagged very carefully and disposed of in your local landfill.

Prevention

- Learn to properly identify and manage.
- Avoid using invasive perennials in gardens and landscaping.
- Always check your plant references before choosing garden plants.
- Only purchase native plant species to your region.
- When hiking or off roading, remain on designated trails, keep animals on leashes and clean debris on your off-road vehicle.
- When invasive is flowering, cut off flower tops to prevent going to seed, put it in garbage bag and throw it in the garbage.

If we all work together, we can make good things happen.

Don't Forget the Mission

Stopping and preventing this invasion from happening.

