# Blackberry

Himilayan - *Rubus discolor*
Evergreen - *Rubus laciniatus*

### Why is blackberry a problem?

Non-native blackberry out-competes native vegetation and prevents the establishment of native plants and trees that require sun for healthy growth. Blackberry forms impenetrable thickets that block access to waterways and lacks the deep bank-stabilizing roots of native wetland shrubs and trees.

Blackberry grows in a wide range of conditions, including disturbed areas, pastures, forest plantations, roadsides, riparian areas, riverbanks and wetland edges.

Flowers can be self-pollinated. The plant reproduces both by seed and vegetatively by sprouting root buds and root development on canes.

Evergreen blackberry - Rubus laciniatus

### Recognizing non-native blackberry

Non-native blackberry is an upright or creeping perennial shrub with sharp stiff thorns on woody stems. Plants grow up to 13 feet in height with flowers in clusters of five to 20. Each flower, which range from white to pink in color, has five petals.

Himalayan blackberry - Rubus discolor

Controlling noxious weeds on your property is your responsibility and the law.

**Chapter 17.10 RCW, County Code Title 7**

### YOU can help stop the spread of noxious weeds

- Report infestations
- Actively control noxious weeds on your property
- Contact Clark County's Vegetation Management Program for more information on species ID and recommended control methods
- Spread the word about noxious weeds, and why controlling them is so important

Remember, weeds are everyone's problem. Controlling noxious weeds on your property is your responsibility and the law.

### Online Resources

Clark County Noxious Weed Program
www.clark.wa.gov/weed

Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board
Www.nwcb.wa.gov

Early Detection & Distribution Mapping System
Mobile App: www.eddmaps.org/west

Scan this QR code to download

**For more information:**

**Vegetation Management Program**
**(360) 397-6140**
**email: weed.management@clark.wa.gov**

For other formats, contact the Clark County ADA Office:
**Voice** (360) 397-2322, **Relay** 711 or (800) 833-6388,
**Fax** (360) 397-6165, **E-mail** ADA@clark.wa.gov.

**Clark County Environmental Services**
**Don Benton, Director**
**(360) 397-2121**
**www.clark.wa.gov/environment**

# Blackberry

Himilayan - *Rubus discolor*
Evergreen - *Rubus laciniatus*

**CLARK COUNTY**
**ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**
**VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

## Why control noxious weeds in Clark County?

Noxious weeds are non-native plants that can be toxic, destructive, competitive and difficult to control once established.

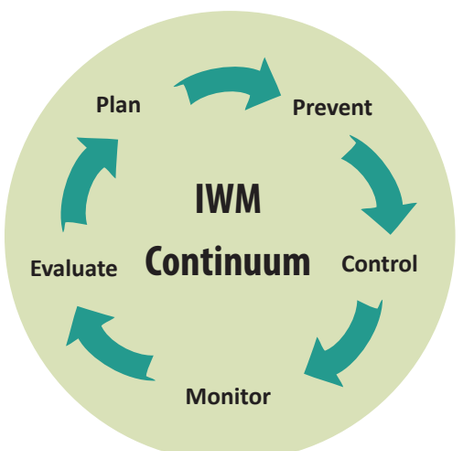
**Economics** - Noxious weeds cost the United States on average 30.6 billion dollars each year in decreased land value, money and time spent in control efforts, lower crop yields, reduced forage quality and impacts on animal health.

**Environmental health** - Noxious weeds displace native species, destroy natural habitat, clog waterways and increase erosion and fire risk.

**Human & animal health** - Many noxious weeds are toxic to humans and livestock. Contact or ingestion of some species can lead to serious health problems or death.

**Recreation** - Noxious weeds hurt recreation opportunities such as bird watching and fishing through reduced accessibility and destruction of native landscapes.

## Integrated Weed Management (IWM)




**An Integrated Weed Management plan is an ongoing, continuing cycle of weed prevention, control, monitoring, evaluation and planning**

## Managing weeds with Integrated Weed Management

The most effective way to manage weed infestations is to use a combination of control methods specific to the problem weed, where it is in its growth-cycle, and the location where it is growing. This approach is called integrated weed management, or IWM, which uses biological, mechanical, cultural, and chemical (herbicide) control methods that treat the problem weed yet protect human health, habitat, water, and other natural resources.

**Prevention is better than control** - The best control method of all is to prevent weeds in the first place. IWM starts with understanding the soil, water, natural resources and human impacts and uses on a site. For example, weeds often invade due to overgrazing, bare soil, or other factors that should be corrected for the control measures to be fully effective.

**Long-term effectiveness** – A good IWM plan is more effective than complete reliance on herbicide management. While not all control methods are useful for all weed species, taking an integrated approach to weed management can greatly increase the effectiveness of your efforts. As weed control is not a one-time fix, an IWM strategy should be practical, adaptable, cost-efficient, and effective.

## IWM control recommendations for blackberry

| IWM control type | Control method | | Effectiveness of control method | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Small/backyard site | | | | large/rural site | | | |
| | | | Good | Fair | Poor | N/A | Good | Fair | Poor | N/A |
| Physical & mechanical | digging | | | ● | | | | | | ● |
| | hand-pulling | | | | | ● | | | | ● |
| | mowing | | | | ● | | | | ● | |
| | tilling | | | | ● | | | | ● | |
| Cultural | bark mulch | | | | ● | | | | | ● |
| | black plastic | | | | ● | | | | | ● |
| | cover crop | | | | ● | | | | ● | |
| | native plant restoration | | | ● | | | | ● | | |
| | soil amendment | | | | ● | | | | ● | |
| Biological | managed grazing | | | | ● | | | | ● | |
| | weed-feeding insects | | | | | ● | | | | ● |
| | | Product examples * | | | | | | | | |
| Chemical | aminopyralid | Milestone | ● | | | | ● | | | |
| | glyphosate | Roundup, AquaNeat, Rodeo | ● | | | | ● | | | |
| | triclopyr amine | Garlon 3A, Lilly Miller Brush Killer | ● | | | | ● | | | |

** Brand names are listed as an example only. Other commercial products may contain the listed chemical control. Clark County does not endorse any product or brand name. Always read and follow the herbicide label. For more information on specific herbicides, please contact Vegetation Management.*

## THE WEED CONTROL TOOLBOX

**PHYSICAL**
mowing
pulling
digging

Integrated Weed Managment uses multiple tools in combination for the most effective weed control.

**CULTURAL**
soil amendments
cover crops•mulch
native plants

**BIOLOGICAL**
weed-eating insects
managed grazing

**CHEMICAL**
herbicides