


BURNING BUSH


invasive
fact sheet

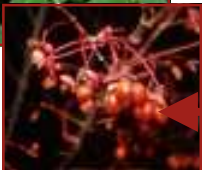


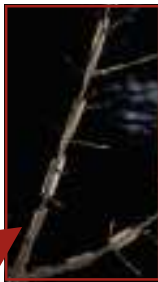
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Burning bush invades Vermont's forests and fields. It is **easy to see in the fall** when its leaves change to a bright red.


 burning bush

 yellow flower

 red fruit

 winged stem

 red fall foliage

 finely toothed, opposite leaves

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DID YOU KNOW?

Burning bush (*Euonymus alatus*) spreads from yards to forests and fields after birds consume the fruit and carry the seeds across long distances. Fruits left uneaten fall to the ground creating a “seed shadow” around the plant’s base.



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For single plants:


 Digging out honeysuckle plants will cause soil disturbance and should only be applied in areas that you intend to replant

 The Weed Wrench™ (right) is a handy tool that helps pull out a plant's entire root system in one easy step.




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For large infestations:

 Cut large plants at their base, once in the early spring and once in the late fall. *Cutting plants in mid-winter will encourage more growth.*

— or —

 If possible, after cutting stumps in the fall, wrap a few layers of burlap or thick plastic over the stump and tie tightly with twine or rope. Check covered stumps periodically to cut or recover any new growth.



non-invasive alternatives



highbush blueberry
Vaccinium corymbosum



fothergilla
Fothergilla major

red
chokeberry

*Aronia
arbutifolia*



© Stefan Bloodworth/Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center

redosier
dogwood

*Cornus
sericea*



Courtesy Missouri Botanical Plant-finder