

**Table 4. Stewardship Summary**

**Contact Strike Team as necessary for specific recommendations**

Goal	Relative Priority	Description
1	Very High	Consider establishing a Deer Management Program, contact Strike Team to discuss details
2	Very High	Eliminate 3 species beginning to emerge on the site -- Japanese Aralia, Chinese Wisteria and Mile-a-Minute
3	High	<p><b>Meadow Management and Restoration: 1)</b> In late winter, annually mow half of meadow areas (northern and southern portions divided by trail in alternate years) to reduce future establishment of trees and shrubs ----- <b>2)</b> Manually control areas being heavily infested by trees (e.g., Sweet Gum) and shrubs throughout meadow areas - using basal bark applications with Pathfinder II herbicide from June through September ----- <b>3)</b> Stepwise addition of wildflower diversity via planting of landscape plugs of various species (available from Pinelands Nursery and others) - see Table 3 for potential restoration species. Planting on 6" centers, pretreat planting areas using herbicide in early May or cardboard placed on planting area in winter for late May planting. Planting areas of 25 square feet required for wildflower plug tray containing 50 plants spaced on 6" centers.</p>
4	High	De-vining trees -- See Table 1 for vine species of greatest concern. Winter cut stump treatments using glyphosate applied using a Buckthorn Blaster ( <a href="https://naisma.org/product/buckthorn-blaster/">https://naisma.org/product/buckthorn-blaster/</a> ) is effective, do not use this method during the summer. Summer treatments may include basal bark applications.
5	High	Clear canopy gaps and protect natural regeneration of native trees and shrubs; Create mini-exlosures with planting of trees and shrubs to provide diversity relative to Sweetgum dominated forests throughout the property -- See Table 3 for potential restoration species.
7	Moderate	Perform long term control on multiple species (Stewardship Goal #2 species from Table 1); Consider selecting manageable areas and removing all listed species, then move to other areas and repeat

**Table 1. Non-native Species Observations, Threat Levels, and Stewardship Goals**

Species	Relative Threat Level	Stewardship Goal	Descriptive Notes
Asiatic Bittersweet	Very High	2	Overall, de-vining is high priority. Well established along forest edges and forest interior.
English Ivy	Very High	2	Overall, de-vining is high priority. Large infestation around historic buildings.
Porcelainberry	Very High	2	Overall, de-vining is high priority. Well established along forest edges.
Garlic Mustard	High	2	Volunteer hand pulling in early April (prior to seed setting)
Japanese Honeysuckle	High	2	Overall, de-vining is high priority
Norway Maple	High	2	Eliminate any seedlings and saplings throughout property to prevent additional spreading
Wineberry	High	2	Well established along forest edges and forest gaps.
Black Locust	Low	N/A	Native to US, but not NJ; Not very abundant, but remove from meadow habitat to prevent conversion to locust thicket.
Japanese Aralia	Very High	1	Small amounts of plants observed, treat before spreading makes control too difficult. Strike Team note: GPS point #128 (11-100 plants).
Chinese Wisteria	Very High	1	Single large patch. Species is exceptionally hard to control, but efforts should begin with cutting all vines. Resprouts are best treated with Milestone herbicide. Strike Team note: GPS point #129 (> 1000 plants).
Winged Burning Bush	High	2	Small to moderate amounts, eliminate fruiting individuals to prevent continued spread.
Mile-a-Minute	Very High	1	Small amounts of plant observed, treat before spreading makes control too difficult. Strike Team note: GPS point #128 (11-100 plants).
Tree-of-Heaven	Moderate	2	Small to moderate amounts, eliminate fruiting individuals to prevent continued spread. Best treated with basal bark application.
Japanese Stiltgrass	High	3	Annual species, control difficult and dependent upon deer reduction to allow native species to fill forest understory and prevent large infestations.
Multiflora Rose	Moderate	2	Threatens meadow habitat; Rose Rosette Disease present and will ultimately control it, but repeated cutting recommended along with spot treatments using triclopyr (e.g., Garlon 3A)
Border Privet	High	2	Moist forest habitat is ideal for this species; Control in small areas, then move to new locations to ultimately reduce cover across the property.
Cool Season Grasses	Low	3	Only occurs in meadow, former lawn grasses. No treatment recommended.

Stewardship Goal Notes:

1 = Eradicate all observed individuals

2 = Control through a long-term program

3 = Do not treat unless resources allow (only Very High, High or Moderate Threat species)

[See Strike Team website for "Species List and Control Recommendations" and "Herbicide Use Suggestions and Mixing Table"](#)

**Table 2. Native Species Observed (Initial observations, very incomplete list)**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Species Name</b>
Trees	Sweetgum
	Green Ash
	Pin Oak
	Wild Black Cherry
	Sassafras
	Black Tupelo
	American Holly
	American Elm
	Shrubs
Allegheny Blackberry	
Creeping Dewberry	
Winged Sumac	
Vines	Round-leaved Catbriar
	Poison-ivy
	Virginia Creeper
	Creeping Dewberry
	Fox Grape
Herbs	White Snakeroot
	Deertongue Grass
	Sensitive Fern
	Various rushes and sedges
	Late Boneset
	Common Milkweed
	Dogbane
	Pilewort
Virginia Stickseed	

**Table 3. Native Species for Planting**

<b>Forest Canopy Plantings (inside mini deer closures)</b>
Pin Oak
Swamp White Oak
Bitternut Hickory
Shagbark Hickory
Red Maple
Black Tupelo
Spicebush - shrub
Arrowwood Viburnum - shrub
Winterberry Holly - shrub
Highbush Blueberry - shrub
Blackhaw Viburnum - shrub
Black Chokeberry - shrub
<b>Meadow Islands (no excluder needed)</b>
Beebalm
Wild Bergamot
Common Milkweed
Broad-leaved Mountain-mint
Foxglove Beardtongue
Blue False Indigo
Virginia Mountain-mint
Pasture Thistle
Wild Senna