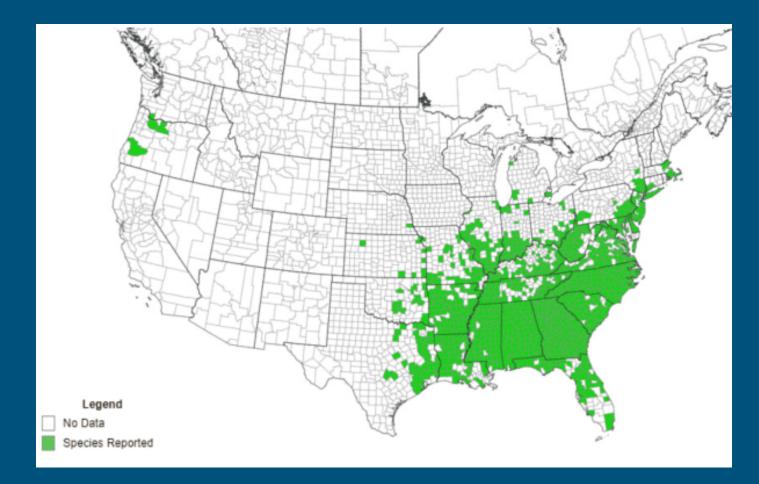
Kudzu Statewide Evaluation Project



FoHVOS New Jersey Invasive Species Strike Team

Presented by Michael Van Clef, Ph.D., Strike Team Program Director

Kudzu Distribution - US

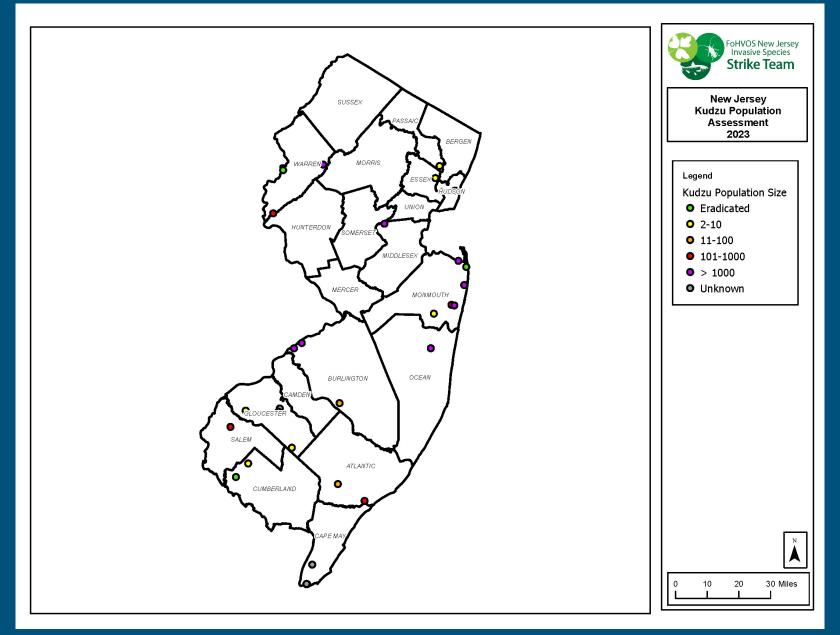


Kudzu Natural History

• Basics

- Vines can reach 100 feet in height; Roots reach 310 feet below ground
- Introduced in 1876, widely distributed to limit soil erosion from 1930's through 1960's
 - Up to 100 million seedlings distributed by USDA
- Existing populations mostly initiated from past plantings
 - Erosion control, agricultural applications (forage), and landscape plantings (novelty)
 - Roadsides, post-agricultural soils, forest edges
 - In NJ, we have satellite populations / hot spots as opposed to a spreading front from southern U.S.
 - Existing populations appear to have increasing vigor in more recent years...this is also happening with English Ivy, Porcelainberry, and Chinese Wisteria...
- Late season flowering and limited seed production
 - Spreads primarily through vegetative reproduction, even in South
 - In NJ, flowers in September / October
 - Seeds mature afterward but often frozen off before maturation
 - If seeds produced, arthropod damage reducing amount of viable seeds (?) and seed dispersal distance limited by small mammals (?)

Kudzu Distribution - NJ



NJ Kudzu Eradication Plan

- Confirmed Populations: 27
 - Includes 6 populations considered to be eradicated, leaving 21 known existing populations
- Searching Required: 5
 - Cape May and Bayshore Region
- Eradication Plan
 - Population by population until they are all gone!
 - Excluding two largest populations, estimated total cost of \$75,000 -\$100,000
 - FM Kirby Foundation funding treatment of Red Bank population in 2023
 - Cape May and Bayshore Region NJ Audubon and USFWS
 - Remainder of State Strike Team & Other Partners
 - Currently Monmouth County Parks, Essex County Parks, Division of Fish & Wildlife
 - Remainder of State Strike Team & Other Partners













